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Ottawa, Week by Week

[By DEAN WILSON]

Testing Times

The intensity of the great history-making battles abroad is reflecting itself not only in the latest spurt of effort to speed up the work of the legislators in this unusually heavy session of the House of Commons, but its deep effects can also be seen now in the practical actions along Parliament Hill which are following in quick succession in the wake of these dramatic events abroad, particularly in regard to evidence now in Ottawa of vigorous efforts to fill the needs of manpower in Canada's war machine or war industries for the armed services, factories, farms, and other essential requirements of the moment. Although so far the House of Commons has been informed that the Canadian casualties had been "moderate," yet it is most timely to bear in mind that the Minister of National Defence, Hon. J. L. Ralston, had issued a very careful note of caution at the time when he said in part in the House of Commons: "These men are facing a strong and desperate enemy. We cannot expect that operations will keep steadily on with the good fortune which has so far attended this one. We must always be prepared for bad news and perhaps shocking news." Furthermore, the situation has also brought about strong hints in the capital of strenuous efforts by the authorities to fill these needs of manpower for the war services or industries, with the Minister of Labor, Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, emphasizing that the armed forces required "a constant stream of additional men." Then again, the Director of National Selective Service, Arthur MacNamara, has revealed that, outside of the requirements of the armed services for 1944, at the beginning of this month a need existed for 134,117 men to fill employment vacancies other than logging and farming, and there were needs for 67,323 women, adding at the same time that the need was increasing rapidly.

Serious Campaign

In an atmosphere already thick with many political rumours, it is reported now that the C.C.F. party has decided to enter the forthcoming elections in the Province of Quebec on a large scale and to conduct a serious campaign in that field.

Difference of Opinion

There have been considerable discussions along Parliament Hill about the operations under the Bank Act, since this year the charters of the banks in this country would expire and must be renewed before July 1, 1944, with strong opinion being heard about so-called necessary changes and desirable reforms. Indeed, the differences of opinion on such changes or reforms are becoming quite considerable as well as varied, and these include views that the present banking system in Canada is so admirable that radical changes at this time are most undesirable, that nationalization of these chartered banks is essential, etc. Therefore, discussions on banking in this country are expected to be heated and lasting. Moreover, under the circumstances of past experiences, when only last year the Banking and Commerce Committee carried on for three months, and the present proposals for changes to ease credit, especially for certain undertakings, farmers and fishermen, the banking problem is presumed to be one which will be discussed in political circles for some time to come.

Informative and Agreeable

It is said along Parliament Hill that the conference in camera of Federal and Provincial officials, including provincial health ministers and their deputies, had a rather informative and agreeable three days' meeting when they gathered in Ottawa to study a draft of a national health bill.

Reason for Increase

In answer to a question asked by a member of Parliament, Hon. Major-General L. R. LaFleche, Minister of National War Services, has indicated that Canada's new short-wave station at Sackville, N.B., would cost $1,100,000 compared with an original estimate of $800,000, with the increase in cost having been due to a new and more elaborate antenna system which, it was believed, would provide a signal equal to that which would have been provided by transmitters four times the power operating on the type of antenna originally considered.

Political Complexion of Senate

The political complexion of Canada's Upper Chamber, the Senate, has undergone considerable change lately, since at the time of this report the Senate had now 50 Liberals, 33 Progressive-Conservatives, and 13 vacancies.

Books of the Times

A. W. Trueman, the well-known CBC speaker of St. John, N.B., who is heard Tuesdays at 8.15 p.m. discussing Books of the Times. Mr. Trueman is a former member of the Department of English in Mount Allison University.

CANNING SUGAR COUPONS VALID JULY 6

Canning sugar coupons F 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, become valid on July 6th for the purchase of five pounds of sugar according to the Ration Administration. F Coupons are found in Ration Book 3. The first group, F1-5 inclusive, were valid on May 25, and with the second group of canning sugar coupons valid this week housewives are now enabled to buy their full quota of sugar for canning purposes. Each F coupon is good for one pound of sugar. All F coupons are valid until declared invalid, by the Prices Board.

Those who prefer to buy their preserves ready made, to making them themselves, may exchange F coupons for D preserves coupons at any Local Ration Board. The rate of exchange is one D coupon for each F coupon.

"Time Bombs"

On the battle line men need bullet-proof armor, At home we need a fallacy-proof philosophy.

* * *

Shallow thinking will put us on the rocks.

* * *

The past has hinged on the balance of power. The future is more likely to depend upon the weight of an idea.

* * *

The invasion of Europe by millions abroad will not be helped by the evasion of responsibility by individuals at home.

* * *

If you want to keep your thinking on a high level think less of yourself.

* * *

Men who throw out their ethics rather than get thrown out themselves, throw the whole country out of kilter.

* * *

The "ology" that holds the key to human relations is not psychology, biology or geology, but plain everyday apology.

Christian Science

Annual Meeting of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., June 5, 1944

While holding military might essential to the victory of allied nations over the anti-Christ claims of injustice and intolerance, The Christian Science Board of Directors today told the annual meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, that freedom is essentially a spiritual gift "to be realized only through spiritual understanding and attainment."

Before an audience of several thousand Christian Scientists essentially local in character due to wartime restrictions upon transportation, the Directors cited the universal determination to win the peace as advance evidence of a world-wide realization that "righteous victory under arms will not suffice to guarantee freedom to mankind."

Freedom from want and fear, freedom in worship and speech, the Directors stated, constitute much more than a political slogan or governmental ideology, "for our great Way-shower, Christ Jesus, proclaimed centuries ago that freedom accords with God's will and law; furthermore he gave simple, clear direction for the attainment of full freedom for the individual and through the individual for all humanity."

The Directors' statement highlighted reports to the third annual meeting of The Mother Church held under wartime conditions which cited increasing evidence of church growth and activity, and unprecedented demands for the works of Mary Baker Eddy and the Christian Science Monitor. Sales of Mrs. Eddy's works were said to have risen to twice the volume of the last pre-war year, indicating the increasing desire for spiritual progress in this wartime emergency.

Announcement was made by the Directors of the appointment of Paul Stark Seeley, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, as President of the Mother Church for the ensuing year, succeeding Mrs. Dissette D. S. McKenzie.

Paul Stark Seeley, Associate Editor of the Christian Science periodicals, other than the Christian Science Monitor, a native of Poughkeepsie, New York, became a member of the Mother Church in 1909, while a student at Harvard Law School. He holds the degrees of A.B. from Princeton and LL.B. from Harvard.

Tracing the growth of the Christian Science movement from the time of the erection of the original edifice of the Mother Church 50 years next December, to the present day, the new President revealed an increase in the number of branch Christian Science churches from less than 100 a half century ago, located in two countries, to nearly 2,900 today located in 54 countries.

"The problems we face are great, but God is greater, far greater," the new President affirmed. "His hold upon the universe is not shaken. The ideas with which every one of humanity's problems, individual or collective, will be solved existed before the problem appeared, for as the prophet assures us, 'that which is to be hath already been'."

Despite the emergency rationing of paper and other wartime restrictions, the Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society revealed the largest circulation ever attained by the leading Christian Science periodicals, and Bible sales were twice those of 1942. This progress was made possible under paper allotment by reducing the basic weight of paper with no reduction in reading matter, excepting that of the Christian Science Monitor.

In the report of the Manager of Committees on Publication, a warning was sounded that as public thought becomes more socially-minded, a growing number of legislative bills providing for sickness or disability insurance poses a real threat to the growth of our religion.

Unintentionally, no doubt, but nevertheless certainly, the report made it clear that legislation of the type described would, if passed, curtail the freedom of Christian Science practice and thus encroach upon one of the four basic freedoms, the freedom of worship.

Searle Precipitation Report

No. 9

(Compiled from the records of 652 Governmental and Searle Rain Gauges). Records up to and including June 28th.

There has been little change in the moisture condition of the three prairie provinces during the past week. The total moisture condition for the three provinces now stands at 93.7 per cent of normal, compared with 93.5 per cent of normal a week ago and 100 per cent at this time a year ago.

For Alberta the total moisture condition is now 80.9 per cent of normal, compared with 81.4 per cent last week and 91 per cent at this time a year ago.

For Saskatchewan the same condition is now 96.4 per cent of normal, compared with 97.2 per cent a week ago, and 102 per cent at this time a year ago.

For Manitoba the total moisture condition is now 102.4 per cent of normal, compared with 106.4 per cent a week ago, and 118 per cent at this time a year ago.

In Alberta Crop Districts 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 16 are all normal or better than normal; Crop Districts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 15 and 17 are still somewhat below normal.

In Saskatchewan all Crop Districts are normal or better than normal with the exception of Crop Districts 4, 7 and 8 which are still slightly below normal.

In Manitoba all Crop Districts are much better than normal with the exception of No. 13, which is slightly below normal.

The report of the Camp Welfare Activities showed that 2,000 War Relief Committees in Christian Science branch churches and societies in the United States and Canada are sending clothing in considerable quantities to Great Britain, Russia, Malta and Greece, and that 145 Wartime Officiating Ministers are at work in the field for the movement, along with 428 volunteer Christian Science Wartime Workers.

U. F. W. A.

The June meeting of the U.F.W.A. was presided over by Mrs. W. L. Carter, the president. The usual routine business was carried out.

The dance which was to have been held some time ago in aid of the Prisoners of War Fund, and to supply cigarettes to Delia boys overseas, will be held August 4.

Delegates were appointed to attend the local convention to be held in Hanna shortly.

Miss Gladys Dunbar, who attended the Farm Young People's Week, recently held at the University in Edmonton, gave an interesting report of the week's activities.

Mrs. L. Dunfield presented the afternoon's program. A paper on "Social Welfare," was read.

A lecture on labor saving devices and kitchen cupboards, will be given by Miss E. Anderson, Home Economist, of Stettler, around July 20. All ladies are cordially invited to attend. Lunch will be served by the local U.F.W.A. Further announcement re date, will be given.

Roll call was responded to by a name of a city, beginning with members' first initial. Three visitors were present.

No U.F.W.A. meeting will be held in July, but meeting as usual in August.

A lovely tea was served by the hostesses, Mrs. E. Reid and Mrs. Robt. Stonees.

Harvesting Machinery

Lethbridge Experimental Station Weekly Letter.

To the majority of farmers in the Southern part of Alberta harvesting machinery consists mainly of the combine harvester. In some parts, however, the header barge is used a good deal and is apparently quite satisfactory. Many of these are home-made, and have various types of floors and dumping mechanism. The success of the machine seems to depend upon the ability of the operator to make a stack which is high in the centre all the way up so as to shed moisture. The barge allows the grain to be cut as early as with a binder, which may be quite an advantage in saving a crop infested with saw flies.

The stacks may be threshed with a combine by slowing down the table for hand feeding or with a thresher fitted with a long feeder and heavy bucks to haul in the stacks.

Because of its economic advantages the use of the combine has been gradually extending west and north from the drier brown soil areas to sections of the province where harvest weather is more uncertain. Of late years the smaller sizes of combines and especially those with power take-off drive, have put the machine within the reach of the farmer with small acreage who has a high speed rubber tire tractor. The self propelled machine has a higher first cost, but has proven very satisfactory in small and irregular fields as well as on large acreages.

The most important adjustment on any combine is the speed of the cylinder. This should be changed with the adjustment provided and not by changing the tractor motor speed. The speed of both decks and cylinders should be checked carefully with a speed counter.

With special crops such as peas, beans, mustard, etc., this is still more important and the cylinder speed may even have to be changed between morning and afternoon to take care of weather conditions. For average work the sieves should be level, hence on power take-off machines the height of the tractor hitch will be important.

For adjustments on any particular machine, the instruction book is the best guide, or bulletins may be had from any Dominion Experimental Station or District Agriculturist.

The swather is used only in crops which cannot be straight combined. Many of these have been home-made from discarded binders, etc., and are quite satisfactory. Swaths may be turned using the swather and pick-up attachment, or with a side delivery rake.

The problem of saving straw from the combine is becoming more important with many farmers. Where a tractor or truck mounted sweep is available this may be used quite satisfactorily. In other cases various types of straw carriers have been mounted on the combine itself, and information concerning these may be had from the Dominion Experimental Station at Lethbridge.

It should be again emphasized that all harvesting machinery should be checked carefully, and worn parts ordered at the earliest possible opportunity, so as to ensure that they will be ready for harvest.

* * *

The U.S. War Production Board has lifted the ban on the use of soft red winter wheat in industrial alcohol, it has been stated.

"I guess it's up to me!"
OVERSEAS BADGE OF HONOUR
GS
WEAR IT ON YOUR ARM
VOLUNTEER TODAY
Join the CANADIAN ARMY
FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE

Now that I can go I'm not going to stick around and let the other fellows do it.

Bill and Jack went over last week, and Fred's been over there a year. Now it's my chance.

It's going to take months of training before I can get fighting-fit, so I'd better get moving today.

Yes sir! I'm going now, to tell Dad and Mom that I'm on my way to sign up.

An Expanding Power

"CANADA IS NO LONGER a small nation, she is a great power, and that has come about not by any political manoeuvring, but by the sheer weight of her war effort." This statement was made by the Governor General, the Earl of Athlone, in an address delivered in Regina, during his recent visit to the West. His Excellency also expressed the hope that Canada's role in the restoration of peace would be "equally sincere, equally substantial, and equally effective." This was a fine tribute to Canada's part in the winning of the war, and one which has been widely appreciated. It is generally agreed that participation in the war has brought the people of Canada to a fuller realization of their abilities and of their importance as a nation, and it is to be hoped that none of this national consciousness will be lost when peace is restored.

* * * * *

Many Supplies Sent Overseas

Canada's part in the landing of the Allied armies of liberation has been proof of her growing strength, and great credit has been given to all branches of the service which played such an important and effective role in that great undertaking. Manpower, however, was not Canada's only contribution, for according to recent information given out by Hon. James MacKinnon, Trade Minister, an "all out" effort was made to send food and fighting equipment to Britain before the invasion commenced. During the month of May, $140,249,000 worth of goods was exported to the United Kingdom. In the same month, $19,864,000 worth of foodstuffs and military supplies was sent to Italy for the great drive which resulted in the capture of Rome and the rout of the Nazis from that area.

* * * * *

Increase In All Exports

Motorized equipment, locomotives, ammunition, many types of guns, aircraft parts and textiles were among the many articles shipped from Canada for the great Allied offensive in Europe. Large quantities of food were also sent during the month before the invasion began. Wheat shipments during this period were valued at $45,100,000, as compared to $25,400,000 in May 1943. Flour shipments reached the total of $10,300,000; oats, $12,100,000; bacon, $21,900,000; fresh beef, $2,600,000; and dried eggs $2 500,000. All these figures show a very substantial increase over shipments in the same month of the previous year, and demonstrate that Canada has indeed provided much material support for the armed forces. We must continue this effort not only in winning the war, but in solving the many problems which will arise in the years to come.

Garden As Memorial

Suggestion Made Which Would Preserve View Of St. Paul's Cathedral

Oswald P. Milne in a letter to the London Daily Telegraph suggests that the present clear view of St. Paul's in Old London be preserved as a memorial. He writes: "Lord Chatfield, at the conference on war memorials convened by the Royal Society of Arts suggested that a national war memorial should take the form of a garden, preferably a garden crowned by a fine building. He gave as examples the Lincoln Memorial at Washington and the Taj Mahal. An opportunity to carrying out this imaginative idea lies to our hand. A magnificent view of St. Paul's Cathedral has been opened up by enemy action, whilst the cathedral itself has been miraculously spared. Let not this glorious view be lost by rebuilding. The land should be bought and laid out as a garden, a memorial in the heart of the Empire, national to the whole family of the Commonwealth of Nations, where all who come to London could rest and be inspired. Then the great building, wherein lie Nelson and Wellington, standing in its garden, could also enshrine the names and memory of all the sons of the Empire who have died in saving the world from tyranny."

Earn Their Own

Each Generation Of British Family Wins Some Military Decoration

The McSwineys in Britain do not really need to hand down military decorations as family heirlooms, says the London Daily Herald. Each generation wins its own. Brigadier McSwiney commanded the Thirteenth Cavalry in India. He was one of the first to win the D.S.O. when it was created in 1886. His son, Brig. Herbert McSwiney, won the M.C. with the Gurkha Rifles in the last war and the D.S.O. when serving on Allenby's staff in Palestine. Brig. Herbert McSwiney went to Buckingham Palace recently to receive his latest award—the C.B.E. A few minutes later his son, Maj. John McSwiney, stepped onto the royal dais to receive the D.S.O. and the M.C.

Only dust-free air is that over the ocean 600 miles or farther from shore.

Jap News Unreliable

Soldiers' Relatives Warned Against Messages That Are Not Official

In announcing the Government was forwarding to relatives any apparently genuine message coming from Canadian prisoners in Japanese hands, the Wartime Information Board warned against placing too much credence in Japanese broadcasts.

A W.I.B. statement added:

"Such messages may be released by the enemy for some propaganda purpose and their reliability is, therefore, always questionable.

"Sometimes recordings are made of prisoners' voices, but these may be delayed for some considerable time before being released by the enemy. In addition, cases have been reported of unscrupulous persons who listened to broadcasts from Japan, then write the next of kin mentioned and offer for a consideration to send them the message that has been sent out.

"Other people with no ulterior motive, frequently write next of kin to tell them of messages picked up. This is unnecessary, as the official handling of such messages is very thorough and next of kin are informed of all apparently reliable messages that come through, as well as of all other information concerning their prisoner relatives.

"The United States Government has set up a similar organization with respect to American prisoners in Japanese hands."

Worked For Weeks

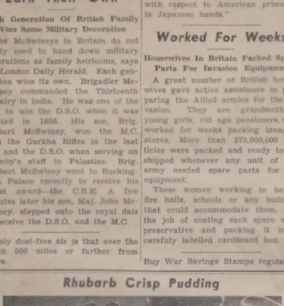
Housewives In Britain Packed Spare Parts For Invasion Equipment

A great number of British housewives gave active assistance in preparing the Allied armies for the invasion. They are grandmothers, young girls, old age pensioners, who worked for weeks packing invasion stores. More than 375,000,000 articles were packed and ready to be shipped whenever any unit of the army needed spare parts for its equipment.

These women working in barns, fire halls, schools or any building that could accommodate them, had the job of coating each spare with preservative and packing it in a carefuly labelled cardboard box.

Buy War Savings Stamps regularly.

Rhubarb Crisp Pudding



Right now the rhubarb is at its best and most of us are looking for different ways to serve it. We all like rhubarb pie and many of us are satisfied with just stewed rhubarb. But for variety, and a recipe worth keeping on tap for the rhubarb season every year try this rhubarb crisp pudding. This recipe deals gently with your precious sugar supply too.

¼ cup shortening	1½ cups toasted bread cubes
½ cup sugar	2 cups All-Wheat
2 eggs	4 cups diced fresh rhubarb
⅛ teaspoon nutmeg	¾ cup honey

½ teaspoon vanilla

Blend shortening and sugar thoroughly; add eggs and beat well. Add nutmeg and flavoring. Stir in bread cubes and cereal.

Put rhubarb in greased baking pan; drizzle honey over rhubarb. Cover with All-Wheat. Bake in moderate oven (375 degrees F.) 35-40 minutes or until rhubarb is done. Serve warm with thin cream.

Yield: 6 - 8 servings (10 x 6-inch baking pan).

Variation: Omit nutmeg and vanilla extract; use two teaspoons grated orange rind instead.

Price Control And Rationing Information

Q.—I live alone and find a pound of coffee is too much to buy at one time. Is there any way I can buy half a pound, give my grocer one coupon, and buy the other half-pound later on?

A.—No, ration coupons are required each time you buy rationed foods. However, you can always buy half a pound of coffee and 2 oz. of tea with one tea-coffee coupon.

—o—

Q.—My son recently came home on ten days' leave. He brought a ration card with him, but my grocer refused to accept the coupons in it. Can he do this?

A.—Yes he can, if you presented loose coupons. All coupons, to be acceptable, must be attached to a ration book or ration card.

—o—

Q.—My grocer will not accept tea coupons which I still have in my No. 3 book. Is he correct?

A.—No, he is quite wrong. All tea-coffee coupons in your No. 3 book are still good for the purchase of tea or coffee. They will remain valid until an expiry date is announced.

—o—

Q.—Are the prices of strawberries and raspberries controlled?

A.—Yes, price ceilings for Canadian-grown strawberries and raspberries were set on May 29 and remain controlled until September 30. Canada is divided into three zones, and Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are included in zone three. Prices for quarts and pints are less after June 17 than they were for the period May 29 to June 17, when the berries were not as plentiful. Imported berries are also placed under the same ceiling as Canadian-grown berries for the period June 5 to September 30.

—o—

Please send your questions or your request for the pamphlet "Consumers' News" or the Blue Book (the book in which you keep track of your ceiling prices) mentioning the name of this paper to the nearest Wartime Prices and Trade Board office in your province.

Night Fighter Technique

Cause Of Failure To Interfere With Invasion Preparations

The complete failure of the recent German raids, which attempted to destroy invasion preparations is no mystery. The Air Ministry foresaw long ago that invasion dumps and troop concentratoins would make tempting targets and so set about their preparations accordingly. The cause of the Luftwaffe's failure is the development of the R.A.F. night fighter technique.

SMILE AWHILE

"Waiter, this is a miserably small steak."

"Yes, sir, but you'll find it will take you a long time to eat it."

* * * *

"It's an ideal match."

"What makes you think that?"

"Well, he has money and she knows how to spend it."

* * * *

"I see you raise hogs down here most exclusively. Do they pay better than corn and potatoes?"

"Wal, they don't suh, but hogs don't need no hoein'."

* * * *

"This man is annoying me, constable."

"But he isn't even looking at you."

"That's what's annoying me."

* * * *

Mr. Softee—This is my photograph, with my two French poodles. You recognize me?

Miss Cane—I think so. You are the one with the hat on, are you not?

* * * *

Mrs. Jabber—My husband certainly does enjoy smoking in his den. Does your husband have a den?

Mrs. Gabby—No, he growls all over the house.

* * * *

Employer—My boy, I started out of college with the theory that the world had an opening for me.

Office Boy—And you found it, sir?

Employer—I did. In fact, I'm in the hole right now.

* * * *

"Ah bet yuh was relieved when yuh found it wasn't a spook follerin' yuh last night," said Sam.

"Ah was so relieved," replied Rastus, "that ah slowed down to a gallop."

* * * *

"Yes, I sometimes go to the doctor. Doctors have to live, you know. And afterwards I go to the druggist with the doctor's prescription. Druggists have to live, too. When I get home I pour the medicine down the sink."

"Why?"

"Well, I have to live, too."

* * * *

Some Yanks in Italy were standing on the edge of Mt. Vesuvius looking at the molten lava. One of them remarked to his companion:

"Looks hot as Hades."

An Englishman near by remarked to his companion: "These Americans have been everywhere."

* * * *

A lawyer, being interrupted, said: "I will speak, sir, as long as I please."

"You have spoken longer than you please," was the opponent's retort.

2574

STOP the ITCH of Insect Bites—Heat Rash

Quick! Stop itching of insect bites, heat rash, eczema, hives, pimples, scales, scabies, athlete's foot and other externally caused skin troubles. Use quick-acting, soothing, antiseptic D. D. D. PRESCRIPTION. Greaseless, stainless. Itch stops or your money back. Your druggist stocks D. D. D. PRESCRIPTION.

In The Early Days

Picturesque Names For Some Of The Towns In Alberta

There are names in Alberta which go back to the days of roving buffalo herds and Indians. There are names which recall rivalry of the fur companies and the red-coated Mounties. Other place names tell of the struggle of the early pioneers, their hopes and aspirations, failures and successes.

Take such names as Deadman and Deadhorse, Egg Lake, Fiddle, Firebag, Flyingshot, Hercules, Quagmire House, Scabby, Sucker Creek, Whatcheer, Pothole, Wild Horse, Whiskey Gap and Standoff. Some may not be flattering, but certainly they are picturesque. Says the Lethbridge Herald:

We note that the people of Dog Pound, near Calgary, want it changed to something synthetic like Mountain View or Westmount. Why take away the flavor? We have always wondered whether Dog Pound really was a pound for dogs—probably from the Morley or Sarcee Indian reservations. It has a near neighbor, Jumping Pound, whose name is a source of wonderment.

Lethbridge lost its chance for picturesqueness when Col. Macleod failed to secure Fort Whoop-Up as the headquarters of the North West Mounted in 1874. We might today have been Whoop-Up on the Belly River. What a name for the tourist publicists to toy with!

Let's leave the names as they are even that of Swastika, the town that had that name long before its connotation became an unpopular one. All the place names have a history. Let's not obliterate it.—Edmonton Journal.

A Real Essential

No Garden Is Complete Without Tall Tree Near By

Every garden should have a tree near by. A tall tree with broad bole and spreading branches, preferably with branches that start well down the trunk or with a low crotch from which a boy might climb. A tree which spreads its roots where it springs from the earth, fine-based and strong against the storms.

This is a tree for a man as well as a boy, the [illegible] who has climbed his trees and now can sit beneath them in understanding. For him those branches offer shade and hospitality when the sun has seared his neck and the garden is only half weeded. He can rest his back against that broad bole in spring, ing and spading that younger hands ing and spading tthat younger hands once hastened through.

There is reassurance at the foot of such a tree, as well as rest. The years have added to its strength and stature. The wind the rain, the ice and the blistering sun have all gone into the toughness of its fibre. Its roots strike deep into the soil and find sustenance in the old, old hills.

Youngsters must climb trees, to look out across a world that is misty with adventure. New horizons can be seen from tall trees when one is young. But the time comes when he can sit at the foot of such a tree and see even farther than the eye could reach from its highest branch.—New York Times.

A Busy Life

The Time Of This Weekly Newspaper Editor Appears To Be Fully Occupied

Should you have a notion that the life of a country editor is a cushy one, listen to the lament of one weekly newspaper editor at Viking, Alberta. He writes:

"This week the publisher of this paper is linotype operator, machinist, pressman, adman, jobman, stenographer bookkeeper and reporter. We are also process issuer, keeper of the records for the income tax branch, the unemployment insurance branch, the Workmen's Compensation Board, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, the Malta air cadet squadron, and publicity chairman for the Sixth Victory Loan. We attend meetings of the hospital board, sing in the choir, and in our spare time we listen to the tough time the other guys are having."—Maclean's Magazine.

The best Protection a lunch ever had!
APPLEFORD
Para-Sani
PURE and HEAVY
WAXED PAPER
NEXT TO FOOD—IT'S BEST!
APPLEFORD PAPER PRODUCTS LIMITED
HAMILTON TORONTO MONTREAL

Workers Rewarded

New Ideas In Aircraft Production Results In Much Saving

Bright ideas of aircraft workers for doing their jobs faster or at less material expense have cut tangible production costs by $534,359.63 it was announced by the Aircraft Industry Relations Committee. The committee supervises the employee suggestion plan operated by labour-management committees in aircraft plants throughout the country.

The figures, as of April 30, show that workers were given a total of $64,096.27 in awards for their ideas, the calculated savings of which apply only to their own plant. Any idea may be adopted by aircraft plants throughout the United Nations, in which event the total savings might run into millions.

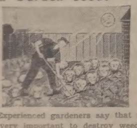
Maximum individual award is $500 and the 25 best ideas for the year ending September will receive the Director-General's Merit Award.

Many bright ideas this year have come from women, as witness that from Helene Griffith, a worker at Boeing Aircraft, Vancouver, makers of Catalina patrol bombers. Miss Griffith, given the job of putting tiny nails into a plane's skin, found them hard to hold and, besides, she was hitting her fingers with her hammer.

She got a bit of plywood. Around the end she wrapped a piece of masking tape, folded with the adhesive side out. With her left hand she picked up the little nails on the sticky tape, holding them in place until her hammer was ready to bang them in one by one.

"With practice, one can become adept in the use of the simple gadget and results are greater speed, less waste and, oh, what a relief to my thumb!" she says.

Blitz Technique On Garden Seeds



Experienced gardeners say that it is very important to destroy weeds when they are small to prevent them from using up the moisture and plant food that should be going to the young and growing vegetables.

Hoeing during a bright summer day may not be very comfortable, but it's the right kind of weather for establishing a beachhead for further attacks. The enemies of the seedlings in the garden can be held in check and systematically exterminated with a flick of the wrist if they dare show their heads. Those which are strong enough to resist hoeing manoeuvres should be destroyed before their seeds have had a chance to turn into reinforcements.

Hair Splitting

Human Hair Is Used In Making Cloth In Hungary

Wartime necessities in Hungary have developed a process whereby human hair is combined with rayon and hemp fiber in producing fabrics. Press reports indicate that during the past three years 600 meters of cloth for men's suits have been manufactured, as well as 2,500 blankets, 2,500 sweaters and 1,000 pairs of stockings.

The durability and cheapness of this type of cloth will ensure its use after the war, it is claimed.

MACHINERY FOR RELIEF

All aspects of relief which have been studied in Britain are connected and inter-dependent. Health will depend on food, which will itself depend on the machinery of relief. These emergencies have to be tackled simultaneously and with complete co-operation of all countries involved.

The Next War

Germany Making Plans Even Now For Another Attempt At World Domination

Whenever one hears, and it will be heard, talk of an honorable peace for Germany, the past should be remembered above all things and safeguards taken. The London Bureau of The Ottawa Journal reports that there is good evidence that the Germans are actually now thinking of and planning how to wage the next war. A significant fact in corroboration of this mentality and outlook is that German scientists have carefully studied the effects of the bombardment of Berlin and other German cities, and are devising ways and means whereby these places may be rebuilt on bombproof lines.

Berlin has announced that at the end of this war all German cities will be constructed of fireproof materials. Every roof is to have its swimming pool, for use in peacetime for exercise and recreation, but in wartime as a reserve of water to deal with incendiary attacks by air. Houses will be constructed of steel and reinforced concrete, and even the household furniture will be fireproof. This is proof, if indeed proof were needed, that the Germans, realizing that they cannot win the present war, are looking ahead to waging yet another and better one.

Those people who refuse to believe in the inherent belligerency of the modern Hun will find it hard to reconcile these facts with their persistent and sentimental incredulity. Nothing could be more certain than that, if we wish to avoid a third Great War Germany, after the present one, must be effectually and permanently demilitarized, not only professionally but industrially.

Hitler once boasted of Russia having been laid low for one thousand years to come. It is just something like that which should be the portion of Germany.—St. Catharines Standard.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

COMFORT

There is much satisfaction in work well done; praise is sweet; but there can be no happiness equal to the joy of finding a heart that understands. —Victor Robinson.

The disposition to give a cup of cold water to a disciple, is a far nobler property than the finest intellect.—Howells.

A deserved and discriminating compliment is often one of the strongest encouragements and incentives to the diffident and self-distrustful.—Tryon Edwards.

God often comforts us, not by changing the circumstances of our lives, but by changing our attitude toward them.—S. H. B. Masterman.

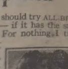
Whatsoever things were written aforetime were written for our learning, that we through patience and comfort of the scriptures might have hope.—Romans 15:4.

Father, we thank Thee that Thy light and Thy love reach earth, open the prison to them that are bound, console the innocent, and throw wide the gates of heaven.—Mary Baker Eddy.

HOW IT IS DONE

"Dr. Hans Techel died at the age of 75, in Kiel. His name will always be remembered in connection with the building of German submarines. Even when the inglorious end of the last war put a sudden stop to German U-boat construction, Techel managed to go abroad where he continued to design submarines. Thus he was able to develop his plans in undisturbed quietude, and in this way he was partly responsible for making available to Germany in 1935 mature and modern U-boat designs." —Der Neue Tag, Prague.

There are historic records of Norwegian whaling as early as 417 A.D.


"Gentle way to stop constipation"

"Believe me, you should try ALL-BRAN for constipation — if it has the same cause mine had. For nothing I tried keeps me so regular, so gently."

No dosing—no nasty harsh purgatives. Here's all you do—if your constipation is due to lack of "bulk" in the diet. Simply eat KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN regularly, and drink plenty of water. This nutritious cereal helps to produce smooth-working "bulk", and prepare wastes for easy elimination. You'll like the happy relief so much you'll want to stay regular. Eat tasty, toasty ALL-BRAN daily. Grocers have it in 2 handy sizes. Made by Kellogg's in London, Canada.

Health LEAGUE of CANADA presents TOPICS of VITAL INTEREST

Prevention and treatment of blindness should be made a responsibility of the public-health departments, the Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph says editorially, calling attention to the large group of persons in Canada suffering from progressive eye disease who will "sooner or later become a charge on the taxpayer."

The known blind in Canada total 12,344, including only those registered with the Canadian National Institute for the Blind and those on pensions for the blind. The total does not include Canadians with progressive eye disease or those who have lost the sight of one eye and do not come within the definition of blindness under the national legislation. There are believed to be some blind persons who have not made their condition known.

Urgent needs at present are prevention and treatment, the Quebec newspaper states. "Health departments are already deeply involved in the prevention of blindness, even though their legislation was not planned primarily for that reason, except in the instance of preventive drops of ophthalmia neonatorum (for prevention of gonorrheal infection at time of birth).

"The other endeavors that are preventive in character are: venereal disease control, the distribution of insulin to those unable to pay, prevention and control of tuberculosis, nutrition measures, control of all medical inspection, the provision of sight-saving classes, and accident prevention.

"From the above it would seem desirable to place the whole problem of blindness, both its prevention and cure, in the hands of the department of public health, where it logically belongs."

VALUABLE IDEAS

Production costs in aircraft plants throughout the Dominion have been cut by $534,359 through the adoption of ideas advanced by workers for doing their job faster or at less expense, it was announced last night by the aircraft industry relations committee, Toronto, which supervises the employees' suggestion plan in Canada.

REVENGE IS SWEET

BBC says an Italian prisoner of war working on a farm in western England found an exhausted German airman who had taken to the silk, on a heap of turnips. The Italian prisoner took the German prisoner. It was no small surprise to the German to be captured by an Italian after landing in England.

D-Day Brings Three B.C. Friends Together

It took the world's greatest sea-borne invasion to bring these three British Columbia friends together. Before the war they worked in the same factory in Trail, B.C. Gunner Alex. Williamson of a Canadian artillery regiment, right, was hit in the arm by a sniper's bullet before his assault craft reached the French beachhead. Brought off again, he was transferred to the Royal Canadian Navy destroyer, H.M.C.S. Algonquin, which was joining in the bombardment of the beach. After the battle had died away, Williamson was visited in sick bay by his two friends from Trail. They are, left, Engineroom Artificer John Dawson, of Kimberley, B.C., and Stoker George Foster, of Nelson, B.C. The picture, taken on D-Day, just off the French coast was flown to Canada by bomber.

CANADA'S WILDLIFE RESOURCES

Dr. Lewis Appointed To Position Of Supt. Of Wildlife Protection

The appointment of Dr. Harrison F. Lewis to the position of Superintendent of Wildlife Protection in the Lands, Parks and Forests Branch, of the Department of Mines and Resources has been announced by the Minister, Honourable T. A. Crerar. Dr. Lewis succeeds Hoyes Lloyd who resigned at the end of 1943 after 25 years' service.

The importance of Canada's wildlife resources and the part that they might play in the post-war years is well recognized and Dr. Lewis' training and background particularly fit him for a position of such great possibilities and responsibilities. In his boyhood days in Nova Scotia he manifested a strong interest in wildlife, an interest which was later developed in the more formal channels of science at Acadia University, where he obtained a B.A. degree in 1917. In 1926 he received the degree of M.A. from the University of Toronto, and in 1929 the Ph.D. degree from Cornell University. Since 1921 Dr. Lewis has served as Chief Federal Migratory Bird Officer for Ontario and Quebec. In that time he has increased his proficiency in the French language, which has contributed much to his success in carrying out efficiently his duties in connection with the administration of the Migratory Birds Convention Act. He is a Fellow of the American Ornithologists Union and is actively associated with a number of Canadian organizations interested in the preservation of wildlife.

The extent and national importance of Canada's wildlife resources are not sufficiently well known. Over an area of about 550,000 square miles primarily agricultural, wildlife is an important resource; while on Canadian land primarily forest-producing, amounting to about one million square miles, wildlife, though a subordinate resource, is relatively more productive than on agricultural land.

The most recent estimate of the practical value of wildlife in Canada shows an annual harvest calculated at $22,714,000, the principal item being fur. The possibility of greater wild fur development as part of Canada's post-war reconstruction programme was recently presented in a brief to the Parliamentary Committee on Reconstruction and Re-establishment under the chairmanship of Mr. Gray Turgeon. It is evident that in a country with the distribution of land quality that Canada possesses, wildlife resources hold a place of special national importance. Since these living resources, if correctly treated, are self-reproducing and inexhaustible, their importance should not be permitted to diminish. There is no doubt that by wise and proper treatment that importance can be greatly augmented.

That is why the position of Superintendent of Wildlife Protection assumes such an important role at this time in the history of Canada. Dr. Lewis is a strong supporter of wildlife management and is the author of more than 200 papers on wild birds and mammals. He brings to his task the training, experience and enthusiasm necessary to insure the maximum scientific development, as well as the most intelligent use of Canada's wildlife resources.

They Started Something

But Germany Found Air War Could Work Two Ways

Here are irony and nemesis at their best. Their airplane was perfected by Nazi militarists to make an end of Britain's immunity behind her stormy seas, and it has ended by destroying Germany's immunity behind her fortified frontiers and forward entrenchments. If the plane were playing only a subsidiary role in this war, the German homeland would be now enjoying its former immunity. It would live untouched while the war was being fought and decided hundreds of miles away on other people's soil, in other people's mined towns and villages. But when the German leaders invoked the Luftwaffe over Poland, the Low Lands and France, they were ultimately inviting the British Lancasters and the American Fortresses to make a return visit to Germany; which invitation has been cordially accepted. The insular security which the airplane has destroyed is the one situated between the Rhine and the Carpathians.—New York Times.

Captured In France

Young Russian Said He Was Forced Into German Army

A 13-year-old Russian boy, in a German uniform several sizes too big for him, was among prisoners from the German 21st Panzer Division captured in France. The boy told the intelligence officers he had been forced into the German army a year ago and sent to France after training. The boy looked no more than 13 years of age and his age was established by papers found on him. He seemed apathetic about being taken prisoner and looked around in wonder at British officers, but he brightened considerably when put aboard a ship for England.

Buffalo milk is the source of the canned cheese for India's fighting men.

2574

Was Huge Task

Making Vehicles For Invasion Waterproof Accomplished In Record Time

The story of the successful conclusion of one of the biggest last-minute rush jobs of the invasion was told at Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, when a spokesman at Supreme Headquarters revealed how the Royal Army Ordnance Corps and British industry combined to waterproof all the Allied tanks and mechanized equipment now fighting in France in one-quarter of the time that normally would be required for such a gigantic task.

When the Allied invasion plans reached a stage where it was clear that the initial landings would be made at points where there were no port facilities the problem of protecting the tanks and other mechanized equipment against sea water became paramount.

The problem was this: the tanks and other rolling stock would have to go through the surf under their own power and reach the beaches in fighting condition. That meant that every joint and rivet had to be sealed but at the same time air had to be provided for the engine and crew.

The assault on Dieppe in August, 1942, had been one tryout of British waterproofing technique and not a very happy one. After Dieppe technical officials of the Ministry of Supply started work on better methods. For about eighteen months these technicians wrestled with the problem. In the first experiments a waterproofed vehicle was kept in water for an hour. If it functioned after that twelve vehicles, similarly waterproofed, were subjected to the same test.

In the case of tanks, the depth of water through which they could operate was six feet plus an allowance for wave splash. Although the driver and engine compartments were flooded, the water-proofing system provided both with air and premitted the exhaust to work normally.

By the time the final plans work there remained only a quarter of the time normally needed to apply the equipment to the thousands of vehicles. Time was so short the original plan of taking over six large factories for the job had to be changed and the work distributed among 280 plants scattered from Scotland to Cornwall.

None of these plants made a complete waterproofing set and many of them did not know what they were producing except that it had to be turned out "in a hell of a hurry".

To get steel for the job the whole output of the entire sheet steel rolling industry of Britain was taken for three months. And to move the finished materials from the factories to the Royal Army Ordnance Corps' 5,000 depots big army and civilian trucks operated day and night for eight weeks. Some truck engines never got time to cool off and in the two-month period they clocked more than 500,000 miles, or more than their ordinary mileage for a year.

The Ordnance Corps had the task of assembling the waterproofing sets and seeing that they flowed into the depots where they could be installed. According to the spokesman, a large majority of both British and American tanks, armored cars, supply trucks and scout vehicles now fighting in France are fitted with the equipment made here.

The spokesman added that if the steel plate used in making the waterproofing equipment for only tanks, armored cars and scout carriers were laid end to end it would reach from London to Berlin or it would be sufficient to build a bridge 150 feet wide from Dover to Calais.

The British Farmer

Has Shown World He Could Do Good War Job

In spring, 1942 when ships were being sunk at the rate of over a million tons every month, the British farmer was a fine fellow with one and all. And the farmer remains the friend of every one with a ration book while Admiral Doenitz has still a fleet of 500 U-boats. But fear of starvation is not the only cause of the farmer's new status in the community. He has done a brilliant war job. After giving up some of his best land for airfields and camps, he is raising nearly twice as much food off fewer fields than he tilled before the war. He has made British farming Exhibit No. 1 among all the farming nations of the world.—London Daily Express.

CONSCIENCE MONEY

The Great Southern Railway Company in England, received a postal order for $1.20 from a man as "conscience money" for four trips he took on the railway when a boy of 13 years about 1898."

When tobacco was first introduced into Europe it often was sold as a cure-all medicine.

Babassu, a tall, fan-shaped Brazilian palm, provides oil that substitutes for olive oil in all its uses.

Great changes in temperature or exposure to intense sunlight cannot be withstood by snakes.

Buy War Savings Stamps regularly

This Thousand Pounder For Adolf's Birthday

BIRTHDAY
ADOLPH

It was Adolf's birthday, so the lads of the R.C.A.F. bomber group's "Goose" squadron decided to send him a present, suitably inscribed. It was this thousand-pound bomb which found its mark in an attack on Cologne. Shown in the photo are, left to right, Flt.-Sgt. Mike Bartman, Vegreville, Alta.; AC1 Don Rothery, Deer Creek, Sask.; Sergt. Harry Russell, Windsor, N.S.; LAC. Harry Elricks, Windsor, Ont.; Sergt. George Oliver, Liverpool, Nova Scotia.

Origin Not Known

Any Kind Of Leather Bag Was Called A Budget

How the budget came by its name is one of the curiosities of philology. All kinds of leather bags used to be known as budgets, probably from the old French "bougette". Formerly chancellors took the papers relating to their annual financial statement to the house in such a leather bag, and originally to "open the budget" was merely to take the documents from the bag and present them to parliament.

The chancellor's bag went out of use in the early years of last century. It was a green bag, such as was commonly used by lawyers. When, in 1820, papers relating to the trial of Queen Caroline were laid on the table of the house they were presented in a green bag. Immediately green bags became hateful to the majority of the people, whose sympathies were with the queen. Green bags were publicly burned at indignation meetings, and no lawyer could safely carry one through the streets. The result was that such bags disappeared both from the law courts and the house of commons.—Manchester Guardian.

A Good Hobby

Scattering Flower Seeds In Depressing And Dingy Places

One hears from time to time of people with unusual hobbies. But one of the most interesting, most unusual, and from the standpoint of the public, most delightful of all hobbies is that of people who scatter flower-seeds along highways, in alleys and by railway tracks. Returning later in the season, they see the fruits of their efforts in bloom here and there, banishing drabness from what once were dingy and depressing surroundings. And if they don't retrace their steps to see the results of their efforts, they know that others will enjoy the results of their thoughtfulness.

It is only small, but, like many a small effort, such a hobby gives a gratifying and worth-while return. —Halifax Herald.

The first patent for an electrical headlight for locomotives was issued in 1881.

Before the war, between 500,000 and 600,000 British people worked in the catering industry.

Some Fish Story

This One Is Different Because It Is Absolutely True

Many remarkable fish stories have been told, mostly untrue, but the most remarkable fish story ever told comes to light from Scotland and it is a true one. The facts have been revealed by Sir Murdoch Macdonald, member of Parliament for Inverness.

The food situation in Britain is very good considering the circumstances. Meat and fish are strictly rationed. Fish forms a large proportion of the British diet because the country is an island off which there are some rich fishing grounds. In the early part of the war the Germans strafed the fishing vessels, and that, plus the conversion of trawlers into minesweepers, shortened the supply of fish.

Scientists applied their minds to this problem. How could the supply of fish be increased in the lochs and lakes beyond the danger of the Luftwaffe? Eighteen months ago an experiment was begun which has had almost unbelievable results. Loch Sween, in Argyllshire, was chosen as the place of trial. Into the water was poured a composition of sodium nitrate and phosphates which caused the minute plants on which the fish feed to grow in greater profusion and to take on a quality that caused fish to grow with astounding rapidity. Believe it or not, and Sir Murdoch Macdonald is authority for the statement, the development of small, flat fish is 20 times more rapid than it is under normal conditions. In other words, if soles, plaice or halibut took 20 months to mature, they are now full grown in one month.

The fishing ground around the British islands where flat fish abound will become 20 times more abundant than ever before. It will create a revolution in the fishing industry. It will add new wealth to the country, and provide the people with a cheap and inexhaustible source of food. It should create a greatly increased export market.

There is no mention of experiments being made in waters where other than flat fish are found, but there would seem to be possibilities in that direction.

And think of the prospects for the angler who has had to lie about the big fish he caught, and the still bigger one that got away. He may be able to stick to the truth in future. —St. Thomas Times-Journal.

The word gospel formerly meant good story or glad tidings.

Thanking The Sergeant

How The Raw Recruits Showed Their Appreciation

The Home Guard has acquired a large anecdotage, much of it obviously invented. Here is a story for the authenticity of which a correspondent vouches. In the very early days of the L.D.V. an ex-sergeant of the old school, complete with waxed moustache, roaring parade-ground voice and all, had an experience which was novel to him in spite of his long and varied military career. With an incredible effort of patience, self-restraint, energy, and vocal variation he had wrestled for two rather heart-breaking hours with a very raw squad whose sole redeeming feature was its obvious anxiety to please.

At the end of the parade he was standing for a moment regarding them much more in sorrow than in anger when one of their number took a pace forward from the ranks and, turning towards the squad, said in precise and precious tones, "Gentlemen, I should like to propose a vote of thanks to the sergeant for his efforts with us tonight!"

Nobody knows what the sergeant's thoughts were, but as he left the parade-ground he was observed to be swallowing hard and looking slightly dazed.—Manchester Guardian.

The Germans Warned

What A German Writer Thought Of England In The Pre-War Days

The Swiss paper Die Tat, in connection with the Empire conference in London, has picked up a quotation from a pre-war German book on the British Empire by Kurt von Stutterheim. Die Tat says: "Again and again through the course of its history England went to war unprepared; but only militarily. For as regards diplomacy all mines had been laid, all traps set. Whoever fights England must therefore realize that he will not only be confronted by a rich people prepared for extreme sacrifice in the hour of need, but that behind the advancing English battalions there stands the shrewdest diplomacy of the world. In this respect the animal on England's coat of arms had been badly chosen. The English do not fight like a lion, but like a boa constrictor." — London Calling.

Battery hoarding is futile, since an unused battery will steadily discharge itself.

Bombs And Blossoms In Italy

—R.C.A.F. Photo

The birds are singing, the grass is green and in the quiet beauty of an Italian almond grove the R.A.F. stores some of the bombs R.C.A.F. lads will drop on installations of the retreating Germans.

Forced Landings

Motion Picture Shows Airmen How To Survive Under Difficulties

Because so much flying in Canada is over wilderness or water, and because even a few minutes' flight can carry aircraft far from land or the nearest settlement, forced landings offer a double hazard to the R.C.A.F. If they escape death or serious injury in the landing, they still need food, shelter and reasonable chances of discovery to survive.

"Survival" is the name and the purpose of a dramatic new R.C.A.F. motion picture soon to appear at air force stations across the Dominion to show aircrew how to live in the bush, how to make best use of emergency equipment, and how best to co-operate with search parties. Sponsored by the National Research Council and produced by Associated Screen News, the picture was filmed under supervision of the research section of the Directorate of Medical Services (Air).

Taking three instances of one plane forced down at sea, another which crash-lands in the northern bush in the fall, and a third which comes down when ten feet of snow blanket the wildernes, the film tells how the crews of each aircraft struggled for survival. The cast for the sea sequence was chosen from aircrew at eastern Canadian stations while the other actors were equipment assistants awaiting training. None had any previous stage or screen experience.

The idea for the film was born the winter of 1942-43 when the R.C.A.F. was conducting winter clothing trials in the Yukon, Alberta and northern Saskatchewan. S.L. Morley Whillans of the medical aviation research section, quizzed trappers, prospectors, Indians and veteran R.C.M.P. officers about how to live in the bush under emergency conditions. A 600-mile dog team trip in Saskatchewan's Reindeer Lake district provided a chance to see what an inexperienced bushman could do with such knowledge. First result was a booklet "Land and Sea Emergencies" designed to explain the use of emergency kits with which all flying personnel and their aircraft were being equipped, and also giving a grounding in "basic bushlore" covering everything from building shelters to lighting signal fires and snaring rabbits.

Production of a motion picture to present this information in more vivid fashion was a natural development, but the wealth of material proved so great that, from an originally 20 minute short, "Survival" grew to a full-length picture running approximately an hour. The hazards and headaches of "shooting" on location were encountered by photographer-director Gerald Clark and his air force cast.

One crew of actors had to duck twice in the icy water off the Gulf of Sydney, N.S., with the salt sea temperature at 43 degrees, as they scrambled from their "crashed" plane to the dinghy. While scenes for their make-believe crash were filmed near St. John's, Quebec, most of the rest of the shooting was done far north at St. Agathe, and studio scenes were done in Montreal where a "cut-away" Anson was used for filming interior scenes. Camera work on the winter sequence was interrupted for two weeks when a sudden thaw in the Mont Tremblant area stripped the snow from the trees, and couldn't proceed until a blizzard brought more snow.

Farm Whitewash

Recipes For Making Whitewash For Farm Buildings

Here are several recipes for making whitewashes of various kinds for farm buildings. A rainproof whitewash for the outside of buildings is made by slaking 62 lb of quicklime in 10 gallons of hot water, and then adding 2 lb of salt and 1 lb of zinc sulphate which have been previously dissolved in two gallons of water. Two gallons of skimmilk are also added to the mixture. The addition of one ounce of alum improves the whitewash but it is not necessary. To prevent rust, the salt is omitted when metal has to be whitewashed.

An effective disinfectant whitewash is made by dissolving 50 lb of lime in eight gallons of boiling water; then add six gallons of hot water which has 10 lb of alum and one lb of salt dissolved in it. Add a can of lye to every 25 gallons of the mixture. Also add one lb of cement to every three gallons, and stir thoroughly. A quart of creosote disinfectant may be used instead of the lye, but lye is to be preferred when the colour is to be kept white.

Another whitewash in smaller volume may be made as follows: into a large clean tub put one bushel of lump lime and slake it with boiling water, covering it during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve, then add three lb of commercial sulphate of zinc, one lb of alum, and 2 lb of common salt, the alum and the salt having been previously dissolved in hot water.

Another standard recipe is—Slake one-half bushel of lump lime with boiling water in a barrel; strain, and add one quarter-peck of salt dissolved in warm water, 3½ lb of flour made into a thin paste with boiling water, and one-quarter lb of glue dissolved in warm water. It is recommended that this whitewash be applied hot.

FACTORY-BUILT HOMES PROMISED

Can Be Ordered In Morning And Occupied Before Night

After the war you'll be able to telephone your order for a new home in the morning and have your friends over for dinner the same evening.

This is the promise made by the Palace Corp., producer of factory-built homes in Flint, Mich.

Worrying about blueprints, materials, furnishings or moving will be unnecessary, the corporation says.

Here is the corporation's post-war plan:

At a fraction of the cost of other types, five-room homes with baths, completely furnished, will roll off assembly lines at the factory. Outlets for these finished homes will be set up like automobile showrooms in every community. Catalogues will make it possible for the purchaser to place his order by mail or telephone.

In 10 minutes the house can be ready for transport to the purchaser's lot, and half an hour after its arrival the family can move in—requiring nothing more than sheets and kitchen utensils.

If your family grows, one phone call will be all that's necessary to deliver an extra wing with a nursery—or a guest room in case you are anticipating a houseful of guests.

The low price of these factory-built homes will depend on transportation costs.

"We believe we have answered all the major problems of the low-cost housing industry," said D. D. Arehard, president of Palace.

The firm's present capacity is nearly 1,000 complete homes a month. With its additional factories and improved machinery after the war, Arehard expects to triple the output.

About Helicopters

Army Man Does Not Think They Will Come Into General Use

Life, it seems, has its compensations, for an authority on helicopters, writing in a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post, tells us that some of our worst fears from the post-war period may not be realized. If the authority, Colonel H. F. Gregory of the U.S. Army Air Forces, is correct, and we hope that he is, it is unlikely that our back yards will double as landing grounds for helicopters. The Colonel foresees a great future for these machines for both military and commercial purposes. But he cannot see a helicopter in every garage. His reasons are, briefly:

(1). That even with a large demand for helicopters and mass production the cheapest of these machines will still cost about $5,000, a price which places them beyond the reach of the vast majority of the people. The first five helicopters built for the U.S. Army during the present war cost $160,000 each.

(2). That the whirling rotor of the machine on landing or taking off causes a down draft of no mean proportions, the equivalent, in fact, of a 40-mile per hour gale in the immediate vicinity. With a little imagination it is possible to visualize the weekly washing being torn from the clothesline and scattered about by a billowing cloud of dust, or such of it as was not deposited in nearby homes. Such things do not make for popularity with housewives.

(3). That helicopters are not simple machines to operate. There is much more to flying one than merely stepping into it, pushing a few gadgets and hovering about at will in the air. They are complex aircraft and, according to the author of the Post piece, the records show that only qualified pilots have mastered them and then only after some intensive instruction on the specialized operation of this particular type of flying machine.

When the war is ended there will be a large number of competent airmen among us but it is difficult to imagine lads who have flown sleek Spitfires or Mosquitos at more than 400 miles per hour or who have piloted great Lancasters on missions to Berlin being content to fly helicopters at their present top speed of something over 100 miles per hour.

But should we be wrong about this and should planners conjure up a post-war world in which a $5,000 aircraft will be within the reach of all of us, we still have faith that the housewives with their washing drying on the line and their thorough dislike of dust will prevent our back yards from being cluttered up with helicopters. The housewives are a power in the land and the man who dares their wrath will be a brave man indeed.—Ottawa Journal.

Russia Needs Goods

Soviet Union May Make Large Purchases From United States

Eric Johnston, president of the United States chamber of commerce, told a press conference that Foreign Trade Commissar Anastas Mikovan had authorized him to say the Soviet Union wants to buy many billions of dollars worth of American goods on purchase terms mutually advantageous to the two countries involved.

Furthermore, Johnston said the Russians would pay for these purchases strictly on agreement and time purchases. There is no question about their not paying in full.

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Southern Alberta sugar beet growers sold 298,934 tons of beets off 29,306 acres last year.

Saskatchewan's farmers' cash income rose 44 per cent. last year, standing at $328,863,000 compared to $228,190,000 in 1942.

A Christmas parcel mailed from Galt, Ont., last December to John Steele, serving with the Canadian forces in Italy, arrived on May 19th, his 34th birthday.

Many species of insects hitherto unknown in Sweden have caused considerable damage to the grain cargoes which have arrived on "safe conduct" vessels from America.

Australia has harvested a 100,000,000-bushel wheat crop and her reserve at June 30 last was 236,000,000 bushels, greatest in the history of the Commonwealth.

Great Britain is now growing sunflowers to increase the supply of table oils; conditions are well suited to the cultivation of this plant as a seed crop.

Ontario's 10,000,000 hens last year laid more than 100,000,000 dozen eggs, valued at $36,885,000 — more than a third of the Dominion's total poultry revenue.

Sixty-seven-year-old Joseph Duddington, who drove Britain's fastest train at 126 miles an hour in July, 1938, retired after 49 years' service with the L.N.E.R.

Argentina has gone in for the production of sunflower seed in a big way. This year it is estimated that 3,306,200 acres are planted to this crop—almost double last year's acreage.

Ungrafted lots of fruit trees have been sent to Malta from Sicily and the Naples region for grafting with suitable varieties of apples, pears, plums and persimmons.

Unlucky Minister

Oliver Lyttleton Has Had Considerable Experience With Bombs

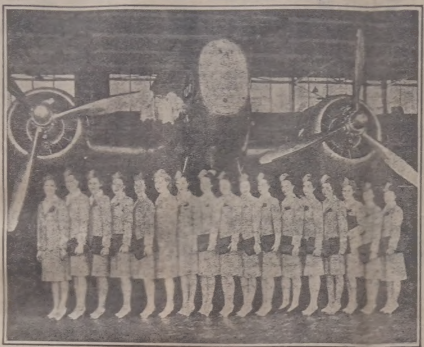
Amongst the many people who have been distinctly unlucky in blitz experiences must be included our Minister of Production. Mr. Oliver Lyttleton, who won distinction in the last war as a Guards officer, has had unfortunate experience of this war on the home front. First his home in Connaught-place was bombed quite early in the Great Blitz. He had his furniture and pictures removed to a store. That was bombed too. Now he has had his flat off Berkeley-square burnt nearly out, the damage including the furniture and all Mr. Lyttleton's wardrobe. He was left with only the clothes he stood up in. Fortunately or otherwise, at the time of the fire he was not at home, but on a visit.—Nottingham Evening Post.

MADE BIG DIFFERENCE

Mrs. M. Marks of Montreal, Y.M.C.A. club hostess, interviewed a dejected Canadian who had received an unpleasant cable from his wife. Trans-Atlantic investigation revealed the reason. The wife had received a cable from the husband in which one word was garbled. It read: "Am on leave in London. Having a wonderful time. Wish you were her."

On the average it takes five acres of land to raise feed for a single horse for a year.

Former Nurses Earn Silver Wings



Wearing silver wings, symbolic of their graduation, 16 young ladies, all under 25, have just completed their studies in the tenth and largest class to graduate from Trans-Canada Air Lines Stewardess Training School.

Chosen from many points in Canada, these former registered nurses have been assigned to their duties. The stewardesses are shown after donning their new summer uniform, of which simplicity is the keynote. This chic ensemble of grey gabardine features a wrist length fitted jacket, with three buttoned front, lending a pleasant line to a six-gored skirt. A pale blue tailored blouse, a navy blue handkerchief and a silver T.C.A. emblem on the grey felt hat, add a striking note. A navy blue bag, navy blue gloves and navy and white spectator pumps complete the outfit and give the T.C.A. stewardess the feeling that she is one of the best dressed women of the age.

Postmen In Britain

Rigid Rules Are Being Broken During War Time

A 100-year-old rule in Britain that the postman must knock twice—a double "rat-tat"—is being broken for the sake of night workers.

In houses where people are sleeping during the day the postman often obliges by making silent deliveries.

The postman knows he is breaking the rule, and the Post Office knows it too. It is part of the unofficial wartime service of the postman, unofficially recognized at headquarters.

Another rule broken during wartime is the one forbidding the postman to deliver a letter anywhere except to the address on the envelope.

Recently a Manchester postman had a letter addressed to an engine driver whose R.A.F. pilot son had been reported killed over Berlin. The letter showed the son was alive; it was written from a prison camp by the boy himself.

Hurrying to the house with it, the postman found the engine driver had gone to work. He telegraphed his depot, got the times when he was due at certain stations, and telephoned him the news. Later he delivered the letter to him in his engine cab as it drew into a Manchester station.

INDIAN ARMY DOCTORS

Nearly 150 additional officers a month are joining the Indian Army Medical corps. They have come forward to help keep hundreds of thousands of troops in India fit and ready for the campaigns which lie ahead.

A destroyer burns enough fuel oil moving 50 miles to heat the average home for a year.

Buy War Savings Stamps regularly.

Work Will Be Valuable

Leading Canadian Artists To Record Dominion's Part In War

The Government and the National Gallery of Canada have set up a committee to select leading Canadian artists to record the Dominion's part in the war, it was disclosed in the annual report of the gallery for the fiscal year 1942-43. The report was tabled in the Commons by Works Minister Fournier.

The selection committee, which will also direct the work of the artists, is headed by Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner in London and a patron of the arts.

The report said that a number of the artists are already "in the field". The products of their brushes will be the property of the National Gallery.

MEDAL FOR COMEDIAN

An Eisenhower Medal and the title of "1944 Father to All Men Overseas" have been awarded to Joe E. Brown, film and radio comedian. Brown, who has travelled to many battlefronts, received the presentation from the National Fathers' Day Committee of New York on his Blue network coast to coast radio program.

The Rhodesian Kaffir orange tree produces hard shell oranges which taste like dried apples.

Would Emphasize Unity

That Alone Can Make Victory Possible, Says Churchill

Prime Minister Churchill, in a United Nations Day message, declared that as final victory is approached it is fitting "we should emphasize unity which alone can make it possible."

"We honor the cause of the United Nations," Mr. Churchill said. "This is the cause of good men throughout the world. It is the cause which inspires energies and claims the loyalties of the greatest alliance that history has ever assembled to do battle against the powers of evil.

"As we draw towards the final victory for which we long, it is fitting that we should emphasize unity which alone can make it possible.

"Divided we can await nothing but confusion and ruin. United we have brighter hopes than have ever cheered mankind."

GLAD TO WAIT

The story was told of a military policeman in Italy directing traffic at a crossroads back of the front who saw a German lieutenant sitting on a rail fence waiting to surrender. "Wait until I'm off duty and I'll take you in," said the M.P. So the German waited.

The first all-metal plane was built in 1922 and was equipped with two 300-horsepower engines.

Well-Deserved Tribute

Queen Elizabeth Has Proved Herself Friend To All People

If you were the Queen of England, you would receive the same number of clothing coupons as the poorest women in the realm—exactly 48 to do you for a year.

The queen uses most of hers for gloves and shoes. She wears the gloves out shaking hands with people, and the shoes wear thin in no time as she walks over rubble and sharp stones visiting bombed areas, war plants, shipyards and reviewing the troops, writes Edna Jaques.

If you were Queen of England you would still be wearing the suits and furs you wore on that memorable trip to Canada five years ago. Your young daughter, the heir-presumptive to the throne, would wear the same blue suit for months on end, with utility shoes made to withstand wear and tear, and a little felt hat atop her simply dressed hair, the style of which has set a new fashion in England.

If you were England's beloved Queen you couldn't have buttered Scotch scones for afternoon tea unless you sacrificed your whole day's ration of butter to spread on them. You might plan a Sunday roast of beef with Yorkshire pudding, but you'd have to go easy on it in order to make it last most of the week. Maybe you'd spin it out in a Shepherd's pie, or sliced cold with mustard. You would receive exactly the same sugar ration as your lowliest subject, one-half pound per week.

If you were Queen of England even your bath water would be rationed, five inches to a tub.

And you wouldn't know when a bomb might come crashing through the roof of your home. In fact, one did and hit your favorite room where you liked to sit with your husband in the evening hours and knit while you listened to the "wireless".

But if you were England's Queen you would still be charming and beautiful . . . your head high, your bright smile undimmed . . . your dauntless spirit unafraid. The friend of common people—sharing their sorrow and joy . . . comforting the stricken . . . sharing their rationed food.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

JULY 2

ENTERING THE PROMISED LAND

Golden text: Be strong and of good courage; be not affrighted, neither be thou dismayed: for the Lord thy God is with thee withersoever thou goest. Joshua 1:9.

Lesson: Joshua, Chapters 1-3; 4: 23, 24.

Devotional Reading: Psalm 121.

Explanations and Comments

Assured of God's Help for a Great Task, Joshua 1:1-9. Jehovah spake unto Joshua. No audible voice nor sound came to him, but the Divine Spirit left no doubt in his mind that God was summoning him to take up the task laid down by Moses, and carry it forward to completion.

To go over the Jordan was the task before Joshua, to cross it and conquer and settle the Promised Land which lay west of the Jordan River and was to extend from the wilderness on the south to the Lebanon Mountains on the north and from the Euphrates, far to the east, to "the great sea toward the going down of the sun," the Mediterranean, on the west. Only a small part of the territory here mapped out was conquered by Joshua. In Canan itself, west of the Jordan, the larger cities, the valleys and the seacoast remained in the hands of the earlier inhabitants, and the struggle for supremacy continued for centuries.

We may think of the words of verses five and six as coming to Joshua's soul in answer to his prayer for help in the great task before him, when he was given faith to believe that the divine help on which Moses had relied would not fail his successor. It is interesting to recall that those words are read in England when a new king is crowned.

"Be strong and of good courage." So Moses had exhorted Joshua, Dt. 31:6, 7, and the reiteration of the words in this chapter has given rise to the supposition that in the beginning Joshua's heart failed him. He was a brave soldier, but he needed more than physical courage for the task confronting him. Had not Moses, the greater leader, said, "Who am I, that I should bring forth the children of Israel out of Egypt?" Hence the Jewish legend that as Joshua was bewailing his insufficiency for the magnitude of his task and was rending his clothes and weeping, Moses comforted him with the assurance that God had foreseen and provided for everything. "Be strong and of good courage," are the reassuring words he now receives; "for thou shalt cause this people to inherit the land which I swore unto the fathers to give them."

Almost any stain can be removed from the hands by an application of vinegar.

What's Cooking?

—R.C.A.F. Photo

PO. Henri Savageau of Montreal spends most of his evenings as a gunner in a Halifax bomber, but that doesn't help his hunger. Here he stops to chat with one of the girls who cooks the meals that keep the boys right on the bit.

Like Ice Cream

Canadians Have Shown Their Fondness For It By Eating More

Dripping brows and dripping ice cream cones are a sure sign of summer. And in most parts of the country the ice cream season is already at hand. According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canadians not only like ice cream but their taste for it has increased through the years.

Figures on the per capita consumption of ice cream in Canada from 1937 to 1942 showed a rise of 42 per cent. during that time. By provinces British Columbia had the highest per capita consumption, followed closely by Ontario and then Nova Scotia. Lowest consumption per person was in Prince Edward Island and Quebec.

BETTER WORD NEEDED

It may be too much to expect that the term "charwoman" will be replaced by any such crack-jaw title as "minor manipulative tradeswoman". Indeed, that would be ridiculous. But it should be possible to coin a word free of snobbish implications and more in keeping with the dignity of honest and indispensable toil.

Modern library methods began with the rule of St. Benedict, early in the sixth century.

The williwaw is the name of a strong wind that sweeps through the Aleutian islands.

Not Removed Yet

German U-Boats Are Still A Menace To Our Convoys

The news of the battling it took to get through one of the largest convoys yet sent to Russia is a reminder that, although the U-boat menace has been beaten, it has not been removed. The convoy had to fight its way through swarms of German aircraft and a series of U-boat attacks. Two U-boats were sunk by the aircraft of the Royal Navy's Air Arm, aided by a destroyer. There were also some "probables". Not a single merchant ship was lost, but the operation did cost one British destroyer. It is clear that U-boats won't stay beaten for one moment unless substantial naval and air forces are kept in constant vigilance, and convoys to Russia still need powerful escort.

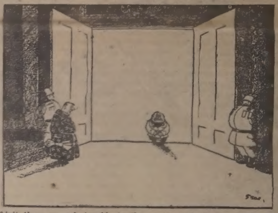
Cassino Treasures

Germans Brought Them To Rome And Turned Them Over To The Vatican

All movable art treasures of Monte Cassino Abbey are stored safely in the Vatican's ancient fortress of Castello San Angelo, Vatican authorities said.

They said the Germans had brought many of the pictures, statues, books and religious objects to Rome and eventually turned them over to the Vatican for safekeeping.

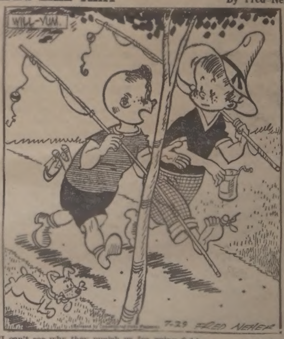
Buy War Savings Stamps regularly.



"Ain't there enough trouble in the world without you coming in here saying you've got measles?" (It is said Mussolini is ill).—Sunday Express.

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By Fred Neher

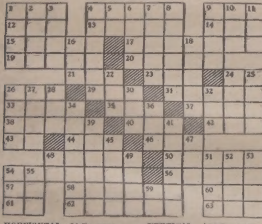


"I can't see why they punish us for going fishing . . . . the luck we always have should be a lesson to us."

2574

x–x OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE x–x

No. 4889



HORIZONTAL

1 Suitable
4 To harangue
9 Skilful
12 Girl's name
13 Nobleman
14 By way of
15 To grow taut
17 Accustoming
19 Trial
20 Ventured
21 Moisture
23 Meadow
24 Butterfly
26 Head covering
29 Crow-like bird
31 To pay out
33 Aroma
35 Slang: automatic
37 Winter vehicle
38 Climbing plants
40 Negative
42 Roman bronze
43 French article
44 Plant juice
46 Anglo-Saxon money
48 More cunning
50 To wear away
54 Medicinal compound
56 Yellowish
57 Periodic windstorm
58 Rubbed out
60 Palm leaf
61 Pronoun
62 Alluvial deposits
63 French article

VERTICAL

1 Destiny
2 Roman date
3 Grows brown
4 Acted according to
5 Hawk-headed deity
6 Desolate
7 Pertaining to sound
8 Is available
9 Eager
10 To fasten
11 Label
16 Melancholy
18 Harvests
22 Humorist
24 Arrow poison
25 Chances
26 Moved
27 Mine entrance
28 Weight
30 Pole
32 High note
34 Began again after an interruption
36 Overly
39 Irony
41 Tramples
45 Pertaining to the feet
47 Upper limb
48 Symbol for cobalt
49 Remainder
51 Greek coin
52 To apportion
53 Periods of time
54 To bend
55 Female ruff
59 Babylonian deity

Answer to No. 4888

H	A	R	T		P	A	T	H		H	A	T
A	R	I	A		E	C	R	U		A	B	A
M	E	C	C	A	▨	C	O	N	Q	U	E	R
		K	I	S	M	E	T	▨	U	N	D	O
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		D	U	N	▨	R	E	▨	A	V	E	R
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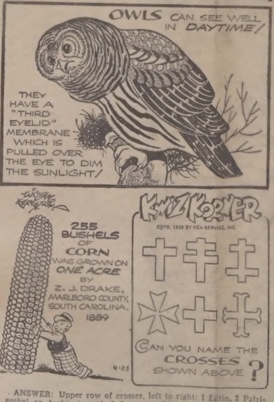
THIS CURIOUS WORLD

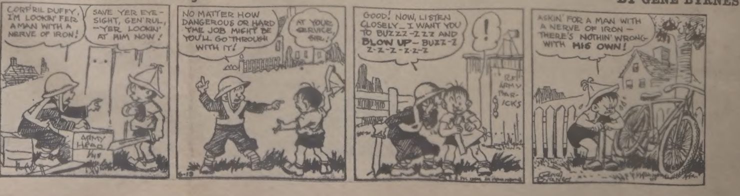
By William Ferguson


OWLS CAN SEE WELL IN DAYTIME!
THEY HAVE A "THIRD EYELID" MEMBRANE WHICH IS PULLED OVER THE EYE TO DIM THE SUNLIGHT!
WILLIAM FERGUSON
255 BUSHELS OF CORN WAS GROWN ON ONE ACRE BY Z. J. DRAKE, MARLBORO COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA, 1889
4-25
KWIZ KORNER
COPR. 1939 BY NEA SERVICE, INC.
CAN YOU NAME THE CROSSES SHOWN ABOVE ?

ANSWER: Upper row of crosses, left to right: 1 Latin, 2 Patriarchal or Archiepiscopal, 3 Lorraine. Lower row: 1 Maltese, 2 Greek, 3 Moline.

REG'LAR FELLERS—Nerve Of A Tiger

BY GENE BYRNES


CORP'RIL DUFFY, I'M LOOKIN' FER A MAN WITH A NERVE OF IRON!
SAVE YER EYE-SIGHT, GEN'RUL, —YER LOOKIN' AT HIM NOW!
ARMY HEAD
NO MATTER HOW DANGEROUS OR HARD THE JOB MIGHT BE YOU'LL GO THROUGH WITH IT!
AT YOUR SERVICE, SIR!
6-13
GOOD! NOW, LISTEN CLOSELY_ I WANT YOU TO BUZZZ-ZZZ AND BLOW UP—BUZZ-Z Z-Z-Z-Z-Z-Z
!
RF ARMY BAR-ICKS
ASKIN' FOR A MAN WITH A NERVE OF IRON— THERE'S NOTHIN' WRONG WITH HIS OWN!

MYSTERIES OF INFLATION WERE THOROUGHLY DISCUSSED BY COMMONS BANKING COMMITTEE

OTTAWA.—The commons banking committee delved deep into the mysteries of inflation, with J. H. Blackmore, Social Credit house leader, questioning Graham Towers, governor of the Bank of Canada.

Mr. Towers said the issue of money without proper checks would lead to trouble due to inflation. It was not necessary that $1 in money be issued for every $1 of goods and services required. Money can be used over and over again and the velocity of circulation is an important factor.

The onus should be on the advocates of monetary expansion to show that good results would follow proposals they made.

There might be a time when it would be inexpedient for a government to finance by borrowing and taxation. If the circumstances justified, he would be prepared to support monetary expansion within limits as the best tool available at the time.

The issue of "debt-free money" had been suggested as causing less cost to a government, said Mr. Towers. But the reduced cost to the government would have to be borne by the public generally.

A fair system of taxation was the best system to be used in financing in most instances.

Kept within moderate limits monetary expansion had not caused serious trouble.

Mr. Blackmore said that the more highly industrialized Canada became the more easily the issue of new money could be absorbed.

Mr. Towers replied that the circumstances had to be known before it could be judged what money expansion was warranted.

Answering Mr. Blackmore, Mr. Towers said he believed Canada could do much to protect herself against the inflation of prices in other countries, but the task would be particularly difficult if there were peacetime inflation in the United States and some effects would be felt.

"If the business of a country is expanding and the volume of production is going up," Mr. Towers said, "one can well imagine the new issue of money being perhaps five per cent. a year without any harm being done."

"We must have money in the hands of the people to meet increased production," said Mr. Blackmore.

R. T. Graham (L.-Swift Current) said he did not think the issue of currency would help if Canada had a wheat surplus and no outside markets. It could not assist the consumption of wheat.

Mr. Towers agreed.

Mr. Blackmore said the objective would be to trade wheat for oranges or other goods the Canadian people require.

USEFUL BAGS

WITH THE CANADIAN FORCES IN FRANCE.—The canvas bags in which second-front newspaper stories travel from France to England have been put to all kinds of uses. The bags have been used for carrying rations, as laundry bags, waste paper baskets, press camp signs, as identification signs for public relations vehicles.

TO BE DISCUSSED

Post-War Reconstruction On Program For Coming Conference

OTTAWA.—Some phases of post-war reconstruction will be discussed at the forthcoming Dominion-provincial conference, Prime Minister Mackenzie King said in the commons.

Answering Gordon Graydon, Progressive Conservative house leader, Mr. King said he did not know when the conference would be held, but he hoped that it would be held under circumstances which would permit all the provinces to attend.

Mr. King said he was not sure whether it would be advisable to wait until after the session to hold the conference.

"On the other hand, if parliament is going to continue in session until December I think we ought to have the conference some considerable time before that," he said.

Red Cross Plans To Send More Food Parcels

REGINA. — The Canadian Red Cross is increasing the number of food parcels sent to Europe from 100,000 to 190,000 parcels a week in order to increase the supply available for prisoners of Allied and occupied countries, principally Polish, Yugoslav, Greek, Free French and Belgian prisoners, said L. A. Winter, honorary comptroller of the National Red Cross Society, Toronto.

Mr. Winter was on his way east after visiting provincial Red Cross offices across Canada. He was in Regina for a two-day visit.

This food relief for prisoners in occupied countries is shared with the British Red Cross, the Red Cross societies of the other dominions and the American Red Cross, said Mr. Winter.

In speaking of aid to prisoners of war in Japan, Mr. Winter said that although continual efforts are being made to obtain the co-operation of Japan, the Red Cross had not had the full co-operation which should be expected under the international convention. Relief for prisoners in Japan has been confined largely to what has been sent on the Gripsholm and other relief ships but the Red Cross is still hoping for more Japanese assistance.

While prisoner-of-war relief is the largest project in which the Red Cross is engaged, there is great activity in hospitals overseas, Mr. Winter said. Canadian Red Cross representatives and supplies have followed the Canadian troops into Sicily and Italy and will be with the invasion troops as soon as bases are established, he said.

NOT DAMAGED

ROME.—The famous Villa Napoleon and the Napoleon museum on the island of Elba were captured by the Allies intact, it was stated here. The Germans used the museum as a quartermasters depot.

CANADIAN TANK REGIMENTS WERE A BIG FACTOR IN THE BATTLE FOR THE BEACHHEAD

WITH CANADIAN TANKS IN FRANCE. — From the beaches at Courseulles and Bernieres to the Caen-Bayeaux highway 10 and 12 miles inland three Canadian tank regiments—the First Hussars, London, Ont., the Fort Garry Horse, Winnipeg, and the Sherbrook Fusiliers—fought their beachhead battle alongside the Canadian Third division.

The support this formation with its Sherman tanks gave the infantry was one of the big factors in the splendid performance of the Canadians in the first week of the invasion when the enemy countered with heavy blows at positions northwest of Caen.

In the assault the most successful landing was made by the First Hussars who landed on the beaches at Courseulles where the western Canada brigade—Royal Winnipeg Rifles, Regina Rifles, Canadian Scottish, Victoria—came ashore. The unit came in from a rough sea on time, and were practically under the muzzles of German anti-tank and field guns in concrete emplacements and dugout just back of the beach. They blasted shells at these defences and with the prairie infantrymen stormed through the sand dunes and worked their way into Courseulles where they helped to clear out the town.

Overcoming elaborate mine fields, they broke into open country behind Courseulles with the western brigade running alongside them or riding on the tourrets and hulls. One column struck southwest to Banville and on to Colombiere Sur Seulles, four miles inland, and another rode into Reviers three miles south.

Snipers hiding in the wheat fields and in woods and buildings pegged away at them and several batteries of German 88's tried to hold them. But they took them on, one by one, with the infantry and as they got farther inland, found some 88's abandoned.

At Bernieres the Fort Garry Horse from Winnipeg landed in the assault but had tough luck because of a terrible sea and did not make the beach until the first infantry was ashore. But once they got on the beaches they went right to work, striking inland to Tailleville to cut the first lateral road along which were strong German gun positions.

The Fort Garrys swung southeast to Douvre and Deliverande and briefly engaged a German strong point there which was not captured until 11 days later when Commandoes and assault engineers took it.

By the night of D-Day these tanks reached Anguerny, six miles south of the landing beach, and all the way they battled pockets of the enemy manning hidden guns. Anti-tank guns were sighted down every road leading to Caen, and each one meant a skirmish and sometimes took an hour or two to wrinkle out.

MORE NEEDED

Canada's Ammunition Program Is Being Pushed To New Heights

OTTAWA. — Canadian 25-pounder batteries are pumping out ammunition in France and Italy at a rate that makes artillery duels of the First Great War comparable to pyrotechnic displays—and that, the munitions department said, is the reason Canada's ammunition program has been pushed to new heights.

W. L. Tregening, director of ammunition production for the British ministry of supply, has recently completed a series of off-the-record talks to Canadian workers engaged in ammunition production. A call has gone out for 10,000 workers to help speed up ammunition production.

He told them the story behind Munition Minister Howe's recent announcement that ammunition production would have to reach new levels and he answered the thought in the minds of some armchair strategists that the United Nations must be running short of ammunition.

"The truth is that the Allies are far from running short of ammunition, but from battle experience the United Nations have found that devastating effects can be achieved by an increasing use of artillery fire," he said.

WORK TOGETHER

Many Prisoners Of War On Staff Of German Hospital

OTTAWA. — German authorities have established an orthopaedic hospital in Germany for prisoners of war which is staffed by specialists from many countries, including prisoners themselves, the wartime information board said in a press release.

Known as "Reserve Lazaret Obermassfeld," the structure once was a factory, then a Hitler Youth centre and later a general medical centre. While it was a general medical centre, 1,180 Canadian soldiers captured at Dieppe received medical care there.

The release said there was "good collaboration" between British and German doctors and "from the medical point of view this is an excellent lazaret, though it is overcrowded."

Recently the hospital housed 311 British prisoners, including Canadians, and 190 United States prisoners.

SAWFLY MENACE

Flights Of Pests Have Started In Southern Alberta

LETHBRIDGE.—Wheat stem sawfly—the No. 1 insect pest of prairie farmers—has started laying potential damage to millions of acres of wheat in the plains area, Dominion government entomologists here reported.

Flights of the pest have started in southern Alberta and southern Saskatchewan and are steadily becoming heavier and more general.

Cool and damp weather has retarded sawfly flights considerably since the flies started to emerge less than two weeks ago but entomologists explain a few days of hot weather would give rise to exceptionally heavy flights.

During the flight period expected to last until about July 10, sawflies lay their eggs in wheat stems.

Comparatively heavy flights have been reported during the past few days in the Carmangay and Chin districts in southwestern Alberta.

HIGHER FARM WAGE

OTTAWA.—The Dominion bureau of statistics said wages paid to farm help in Canada at May 15 averaged higher than at the same date of 1942 and 1943 but not as high as those recorded at Aug. 15, 1943.

More than 200,000 men have been rejected by the United States army because of illiteracy.

Military Cross

Capt. G. A. Eaton, of Port Elgin, Ont., R.C.A., who was decorated by the King with the Military Cross at a recent Investiture at Buckingham Palace.

RECORD SCORE

Canadian Crew Doing Well In Normandy With Sherman Tank

WITH THE CANADIANS IN FRANCE.—Four Canadian "Panther killers" in their Sherman tank have run their score of German tanks destroyed to eight, a record for a single tank crew in a Canadian armored unit in the Normandy beachhead.

In one action which lasted one minute they knocked out five German Mark V Panther tanks with five shots.

The regiment to which they belong dubbed them "Panther killers". Later they got three more enemy tanks.

The tank commander is 26-year-old Lieut. Gordie Henry of Montreal.

FREE ALLIED AIRMEN

LONDON.—Ten Allied airmen were freed from Nazi captivity in the Yugoslav Partisan offensive gaining momentum in Hercegovina, a communique broadcast from Marshal Tito's Yugoslav headquarters said.

PLANS CANCELLED

Former Luxury Liner Normandie Will Not Be Rebuilt Now

NEW YORK.—Shortages of manpower and critical materials have caused cancellation of plans to rebuild the U.S.S. Lafayette, formerly the luxury liner Normandie, which burned and sank at her pier in February, 1942, the U.S. navy department announced.

After the giant ship, refitted for use as a troop transport had been raised at a cost of $3,750,000, her hull was repaired and she was taken to the Todd shipyards in Brooklyn.

Future plans for reconstructing the ship have not been announced by the navy, which said that manpower and materials which could have been used to refit the Lafayette have been diverted to more urgent needs.

COSTLY MISTAKE

Nazis Rounded Up Loyal Vichy Supporters Instead Of Suspects

LONDON. — French underground sources said that when the Germans combed Paris and hauled hundreds of Frenchmen to concentration camps on D-Day, they discovered too late that they had rounded up the most loyal Vichytes instead of persons with Allied sympathies.

At the last moment, underground leaders succeded in switching their own file of German collaborationists for the Germans' list of suspects, these sources said.

WANT TO FIGHT

ROME.—A leftist military organization called "Armata Rossa"—Red army—which claims 58,000 recruits, has asked the Allied command's permission to join in the fight against the Germans in Italy.

PREPARE FOR MEETING

WASHINGTON. — Financial experts of the United Nations are meeting in Atlantic City to prepare for the international monetary conference which will open July 1 in Bretton Wood, N.H.

Decorated By The King

—Canadian Army - WIB Radiophoto.

Rushed across the channel and radioed from London, this picture shows His Majesty King George investing Major-General R. F. L. Keller, Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Third Division, with the ribbon and cross of the C.B.E. The ceremony took place less than ten miles from the front line in France. Seven British officers and NCO's were also decorated in this unique investiture.

UNITED STATES NAVY HAS GAINED COMPLETE CONTROL OF ENTIRE PACIFIC OCEAN AREA

WASHINGTON.—Possibly a score of the newest and biggest United States aircraft carriers are assigned to task force 58, declared by the navy to be history's "most powerful and destructive naval unit."

Rear Admiral Arthur W. Radford, acting deputy chief of naval operations for air, in a broadcast describing the giant force which routed the Japanese east of the Philippines, said "We can safely assume that most of the 22 big carriers commissioned since Pearl Harbor have been operating as part of the vast task force."

The navy announcement said that in addition to carriers, the force was made up of battleships, cruisers and destroyers. It has been given "the entire Pacific ocean to the gates of Japan as its stamping ground."

The navy's statement said a Japanese pilot saw the force "scattered over the sea as far as his eyes could peer" and, when captured shortly thereafter, reported that "one look at task force 58 convinced him that Japan had lost the war."

More than 1,000 planes can be launched from the 1,250,000 square feet of aircraft carrier decks in the force.

"With Super Fortresses striking from the west and task force 58 from the east, the once impregnable Japanese homeland has at last come within range of strategic bombing forces," the navy said.

Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, 57-year-old flier, is commanding officer of the force, which is attached to the 5th fleet in the Pacific under command of Admiral Raymond A. Spruance.

DEFEAT OF NAZIS

Might Come By November Opinion Of Australian Newspaper Man

MONTREAL.—Sir Keith Murdock, head of the Melbourne Herald said in an interview here that he believed the odds were in favor of the European war ending by November but predicted it would take another two years to whip Japan.

Sir Keith left for New York en route to Australia after an eight-week tour of battlefronts in Italy, India and North Africa and a visit to Britain.

He had high praise for the Canadian forces whom he saw in action in Italy, and in final preparations for the invasion of Europe.

"Canada's part in the Italian campaign has been simply magnificent," he said. "Without the fighting ability of the Canadian forces, particularly in Italy, that battle could never have been the success it has been. Your men did a grand job there—something to be proud of."

GERMAN LOSSES

7,800,000 Killed And Captured On The Russian Front

LONDON.—The Soviet information bureau, in a review on the third anniversary of the German attack on Russia, reported more than 7,800,000 Germans have been killed and captured in the three years of fighting.

During that same period, said the review, broadcast from Moscow and recorded in London by the Soviet monitor, Russian losses totalled 5,300,000 men killed, missing or captured.

NOT SUCCEEDING

Nazis Are Using New Rocket Propelled Anti-Tank Shell

WITH THE BRITISH ADVANCE FORCES IN NORMANDY.—The Germans are using another new weapon on this front but it is not succeeding.

It is a rocket propelled anti-tank shell which can be used by infantry and only one man is needed to fire it. The weapon consists of a tube four feet long with an 88-mm. shell at the nose. Several of these shells have been captured.

MAY NEED TERRITORY

NEW YORK. — Foreign Minister Eelco van Kleffens of the Netherlands suggests in the July issue of Foreign Affairs that if the Germans continue defensive flooding of Holland she may need a grant of German territory for survival after the war. The foreign minister said 45 per cent. of the Netherlands was subject to flooding.

MEDAL FOR LEADERSHIP

NEW YORK.—Premier Stalin received a medal from the presidium of the supreme council of the U.S.S.R. for his "leadership of the heroic defence of Moscow and for the organization of the rout of German troops near Moscow" in the winter of 1941, a Tass dispatch, broadcast over the Moscow radio said.

USED SUCCESSFULLY

NEW YORK. — One of the new weapons successfully used by the Allies in the European invasion was the spectacular LCR (landing craft, rockets). The LCR is a tank landing craft hull fitted with a series of explosive rocket guns designed to lay waste any given stretch of beach.

Take A Larger View Of Credit For The Farmer

OTTAWA.—Graham Towers, governor of the Bank of Canada, said before the commons banking committee that if a banking system was unable to earn enough so that it could afford losses, then the system was no good.

"If a banking system has sufficient earnings to afford losses, then it can take fair risks in extending credit," he said.

The governor was answering questions about banks' credit policies as the committee continued examination of Bank bill provisions.

R. T. Graham (L.-Swift Current) said it appeared that when banks had outstanding loans like the $50,000,000 owing by the Beauharnois corporation in the 30's, there was a tendency to curtail loans for other borrowers such as prairie farmers.

Mr. Towers said he believed the point had been reached where legitimate needs, large or small, could be met. The machinery existing in the depression period was unsatisfactory and there had been some "pulling in" of credit to keep the position of individual banks as satisfactory as possible.

Mr. Graham said the banks should have a larger view of credit for farmers than granting loans on a one-year basis.

Mr. Towers said farm credit was not unusually considered to be of the long-term type, but hundreds of thousands of such loans had been carried on for longer periods after the onset of the depression. But year after year the farmer might be unable to pay off his debt and there was a natural tendency for the bank to stop giving further loans as it would appear it was giving away funds.

Mr. Graham said there had been a tendency of bank branches to call in farm loans immediately. He regretted the banks had added to the velocity of the depression by such action.

Mr. Towers said that due to the service now available from the central bank, curtailment of credit due to banks' lack of cash would not prevail again.

Mr. Towers said loans like that granted Beauharnois had been made in 1926, 1927 and 1928, and often were for the purpose of expansion. It had been expected the companies would be able to finance them readily, but actually the banks had to carry them for a considerable number of years. The loans had been granted in ignorance of "the world-wide catastrophe of 1930 and following years" of the depression.

Replying to John Blackmore, Social Credit house leader, Mr. Towers said there was no difference of opinion between them as to the use of currency expansion to meet the needs of government financing. The difference was as to the degree to which this should be substituted for taxation and interest-bearing borrowings.

Soldiers of British West Africa often wear heavy rolled puttees but no shoes.

2574

Gen. Leese Gives Clark A Ride

Gen. Sir Oliver Leese, G.O.C. of the British Eighth Army In Italy, centre, picks up Gen. Mark W. Clark of the Fifth Army, in his jeep.

Canadian Soldier Becomes Baronet

—Canadian Army Overseas photo.

While serving with his unit in Italy, Lt. Allan Mackenzie received word he had become the fourth baronet of the House of Mackenzie. Lt. Mackenzie is a scout officer and will now be known as Sir Allan Mackenzie. He is 31 and lives at Salmon Arm, B.C. He is shown here relaying a message to Sgmn. Cpl. W. Parker, Vancouver, during operations in Italy.

Enemy War Industries Have Been Seriously Crippled By The Allied Air Offensive

THE Allied Air Offensive against Germany itself, the strategic bombing of the great industrial centres and war factories, has continued during the period of preparatory and tactical bombing in occupied France, Belgium and Holland. This has been very necessary, if only to prevent any recovery from the far-reaching effects of the great bombing offensive of 1943 and early 1944; it was essential, as it still is essential, not to allow the German war industries a breathing space.

This was all the more important because the damage to the enemy's forward supplies and communications would have a far more serious effect if the German war factories were prevented from making any adequate recovery. Krupps of Essen, for example, was gradually being repaired. It was Germany's largest single heavy engineering and armaments plant, and if it could again produce locomotives and shells the ammunition dumps destroyed in Northern France could be more easily replenished, and the 450 locomotives, destroyed or seriously damaged during two months' bombing of the French and Belgian railways from the beginning of March to the beginning of May, could more easily be replaced. A major attack on Essen was therefore made by Bomber Command of the R.A.F. on the night of April 26th and Krupps' works were reduced to the state in which they had been left after the attack on the night of July 25th, 1943, the last and most destructive of a series of attacks on Essen during the main battle of the Ruhr. Similarly the destruction done on forward airfields in France and the Low Countries would be the more effective since the United States Strategic Air Force and Bomber Command of the R.A.F. continued their attacks on aircraft factories and centres of the aircraft industry in Germany. Strategic bombing of Germany was an indispensable preliminary, and accompaniment, to air attack on the supplies and communications of the German armed forces in the West. At the same time this tactical bombing was only one of many forms of offensive action, on all fronts, which was prepared for, sustained and supported by the air attack on Germany itself.

Some idea of the strain to which the German war industry has been subjected may be obtained from a raid assessment, in terms of loss of man hours, of Bomber Command's 96 major attacks on 29 industrial towns in Germany from March 1st to December 31st, 1943. It is estimated that these attacks cost the enemy 2,400,000,000 man hours, or 1,000,000 man years. Assuming the whole of this loss to have fallen on the towns attacked this is actually 36.1% of the whole industrial output of these 29 towns, which included Berlin, during the nine months of attack, or 30% of their potential output during the whole year. These figures are certain to be an absolute minimum because they have been reached without taking into account certain factors, such as loss of production resulting from administrative disorganization, which cannot be measured.

The twenty nine towns attacked were not, of course, selected at random from among all possible target towns, but were bombed because they contained the highest proportion of essential war industries. They manufactured, for example, more than half the electrical engineering products, machine tools, and rubber products, and only just under half the aero-engines, made in the whole of Greater Germany. So during a critical year, the forerunner of a yet more critical period, on the above assumption Germany was deprived of four months' output from every single industrial worker not only in the largest but also in the most vital industrial centres. In the spring of this year, about three months later than the period for which these figures have been worked out, it was estimated that production in Berlin, the enemy's largest manufacturing centre, was at least 40% below what it was a year ago.

These figures do not take into account the loss of production caused by shortage of manpower resulting from the absorption, as it has been estimated, of at least 3,000,000 men into the active and passive defence of German cities.

Actual shortages of weapons on the battle fronts are not always easily detected for the obvious reason that the enemy's first reaction to such a shortage will be to assume a defensive strategy and in many cases defensive tactics. There can be no doubt that shortages resulting from Allied air attack have played a great part in forcing the enemy onto the defensive on all fronts, by sea, air and land. But there has also been evidence in recent months that the enemy is finding it increasingly difficult, as a result of bombing to keep up the tank strength of his Panzer divisions.

The enemy's shortage of aircraft, as a result of the United States bombing of the enemy's main aircraft works and of the R.A.F.'s bombing of the towns in which factories making aircraft components were concentrated, is too obvious to need emphasizing.

A most important strategic consequence of the Allied bombing of Germany, one which should have immediate significance at the present time, is the effect which it has had on the structure and disposition of the German Air Force. In 1942 the Luftwaffe was a well balanced force with an efficient proportion of bombers to fighters. The bombing of 1943 made this impossible, as it also deprived the German armies in Russia and the Mediterranean of the greater part of their air cover and close support. Bomber Command's part in the dislocation of the German Air Force and in changing it from an efficient weapon for co-operation with land armies to a largely defensive arm has been to cause the enemy to build and maintain a force of many hundreds of twin-engined, highly specialized night fighters, for the protection of Germany against night bombing. In order to do this the Germans have had to convert large numbers of twin-engined bombers into night fighters, and recently the Germans have even been forced to get trained bomber crews to re-muster to night fighters. At the present time this has two consequences. It means that almost half the enemy's fighter strength on the Western front consists of highly specialized aircraft which are of little use for anything except defence against night bombers; these twin-engined fighters cannot stand up against single engined fighters in daytime and could only be used as a desperate expedient for army co-operation work. And it also means that instead of a large and efficient bomber force, at a time when this would be of the greatest value to support the German army in the field, the enemy now has a force which is both small and relatively inefficient. The effect of maintaining this very large force of night fighters on the enemy's production of single engined fighters must also be of great consequence; it has occupied a large part of the enemy's industrial resources at a time when he was in great need of day fighters.

Radio And The War

Radio Obtains Its News From The Newspapers

The radio supplies war news, and although we have no desire to reflect in any way upon the news services of the CBC or the independent stations we must point out that they get their news from the great news agencies, just as we do, and have no news which we have not. For obvious reasons, the radio cannot carry such full and detailed accounts of the fighting as the newspapers, and their news tends to concentrate on highlights. There are special radio correspondents at the front, but they are not reporters; they bring specialized news and commentary; the bulk of the war news is gathered by the press agencies and passed on to the radio by them.

Speaking in the Canadian House of Commons the Hon. J. L. Ralston linked the press and the radio together as gatherers and spreaders of the news. It is for this reason that we have made this explanation: the news that you hear over the radio is an extract from the news which you are given in full by your newspaper.—Peterborough Examiner.

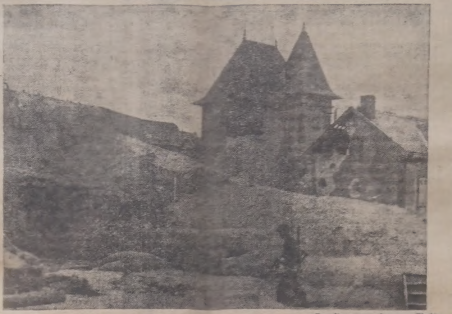
SALVAGE

Waste paper is still Canada's foremost salvage need—20,000 tons a month are required. The short supply of waste paper is holding up orders for vital paper products needed in the war effort. Newsprint, wrappings, bags, cardboard, old magazines, corrugated boxes are most vitally needed.

BETTER IN SOME WAYS

Manufacturers now claim that synthetic rubber is superior to natural rubber for many uses. In hose the synthetic rubber can be made to resist sunlight and other outdoor enemies, while the interior is more resistant to poison and oil or paint sprays.

Canadians Passed This Way



—Canadian Army Overseas Photo.

A scene of desolation is this section of Hitler's much vaunted West Wall. The photograph was taken shortly after Canadians went through during their hard hitting drive up the invasion beaches of France. Note two direct hits in the buildings and the abandoned German dugout. The lone Canadian soldier has found himself a chair and apparently is going to take it easy in the Nazi built dugout. This is one of the latest pictures to be received in Canada from the battle zone in France.

Livestock Increase

Enormous Disappearance Of Feed Grains Caused By Expansion

The answer to the enormous disappearance of feed grains in Canada during the past two years is to be found in the expansion in the numbers of livestock and poultry, states the Canadian Coarse Grains Quarterly Review. Since 1941, the total number of cattle, hogs, horses, sheep, hens, and chickens on Canadian farms have increased about one-third. Hens and chickens have increased by about 14,000,000; hogs by almost 3,000,000 and cattle about 1,250,000.

During the crop year 1942-43, the quantity of oats consumed in Canada for livestock and poultry feed totalled 433,000,000 bushels, while barley was fed to the extent of 146,000,000 bushels. In addition to this consumption of regular feed grains, no less than 94,000,000 bushels of wheat went toward the maintenance of Canada's livestock and poultry.

Preliminary estimates of feeding requirements during the current crop year differ very little in total from the consumption estimated for the crop year 1942-43, although less oats and more wheat are likely to go to animals than was the case last season. The barley figure stands about the same in both years.—Farm News.

British Legion

To Set Up Corps Of Domestic Workers After The War

The Women's Section of the British Legion proposes to set up a "Home Service Corps" of domestic workers after the war. It will be composed of ex-service women for whom a residential club will be opened. The corps will wear the Legion uniform and the services offered will include cleaners, general maids, cooks, occasional home nurses, children's nurses and needlewomen. Employment will be by the hour, half day, whole day, evening, week or longer. Standard rates will be paid acording to qualifications with fares, insurance, holidays and sickness pay.

Protection Against Gas

Canadian Women's Army Corps Trained In Use Of Respirator

Teaching Canadian Women's Army Corps personnel how to protect themselves against attack by gas is a recognized part of the training given at the C.W.A.C. Basic Training Centre, Kitchener, Ontario. Recognition of gases and use and care of a respirator are the A.B.C.'s of this war course.

Once a week respirators are worn all day, slung across the back, and for a fifteen-minute period, during which everyone works normally, they are worn as they would be in the event of a real attack.

Qualified instructors teach new C.W.A.C.'s that a respirator is absolute protection against every known gas except one—and they are taught how to guard against that too.

Recruits are fitted with a respirator and then to show its safety and efficiency, they are paraded through a tear gas chamber, where they find that they are able to hear and obey commands instantly. Without the respirator the gas causes tears and coughing.

Members of the Canadian Women's Army Corps Overseas are given additional gas instruction and drill in England.

Best In The World

No Nation Beats Canada Making Ammunition, Says Artillery Major

Canadian manufacturers are doing a good job in supplying materials of war, Cpl. Preston Browne, who served in Sicily with the Canadian Army film unit, told the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at Toronto.

An artillery major, he said, had told him Canadian ammunition and shells are the best made by any nation in the world. "Our gunners conserve their Canadian shells because they know they will not fail them in a pinch."

Buy War Savings Stamps regularly.

Praise For Farmers

Governor-General Knows What They Are Doing In Canada

Statesmen of the future might well take a lesson from the way agriculture is developed in Canada, for one has only to travel across Canada "to realize the extent to which Canadian farmers have responded to new methods and adapted themselves to the most scientific practices," the Earl of Athlone said at Kitchener, Ont.

In an address prepared for delivery at a rural field day sponsored by Waterloo County Federation of Agriculture, the Governor-General said that as long as there was food in the Canadian kitchen garden and the means of carrying it across the sea "our men and women in the front lines, whether they are English or Canadian, or of any of the Allied Nations will never go hungry.

"Just as a farm every now and then is invaded by pests that would destroy its crops and the welfare and prosperity of the farmer and his family, so also is civilization from time to time attacked by human pests that would choke the lifeblood from its veins and leave nothing in the world but an inanimate corpse.

"Not many years ago that pest in the form of Hitler and his gangsters threatened the world, but now we have carried the war towards his own country and as you farmers know, the only way to get rid of a pest is to destroy it in its own lair. If I may carry the analogy a step further, I would impress on you that when the enemy has been repelled then we must strain every nerve to check a repetition of the destruction."

The Governor-General praised the work of Canada's experimental farms, and said the principle of their research to find ways and means of dealing with pests and protecting crops against their ravages must be extended into the sphere of international relationships "so as to rid the world of the danger of recurring wars."

Only One Reason

Why The British People Went To War With Germany

But did we go to war to improve our social conditions? Did we hope, by lavish expenditure on the machines of death, to improve a standard of living? Is it not more real and honest to say that we went to war so that London should not know the pollution of a Nazi victory parade; that in Manchester's Albert Square its civic leaders should not hang from German gallows; that the Scottish and Derbyshire moors should not become sites for concentration camps housing and torturing the bravest and most loyal? That was the reality of our declaration of war, and it remains a reality today. A better world we may hope for after the war. We shall, however, still need to work for it. And, more than ever, we need—all of us—to work for it today.—London Sunday Dispatch.

Pepper was once used as currency by citizens of the Netherlands East Indies.

R.C.A.F. Girls Set The Style

—R.C.A.F. Photo

The smart hats and uniforms of Canada's Air Women are being copied by Britain's stylists and milliners are featuring hats for civilians that are practically identical. An English girl is shown discussing with a Canadian W.D. officer the similarity of the R.C.A.F. model and one of the most popular styles worn in Great Britain this summer. The civilian version comes in various colors but the shape is exactly like the Canadian Air Force service hat.

Liberators Pour Their Bombs On Nazi Defences In France

Liberator bombers over the coast of France pour bombs on Nazi defence positions, in this spectacular sky picture.

Measures Have Been Taken To Protect Grains And Foods From Depredation Of Insects

DURING the first world war, insects destroyed large quantities of foodstuffs including flour, cereals, grain of all kinds and seeds. On the outbreak of the present war, Canadian authorities were on the alert. The Division of Entomology and the Division of Plant Protection, Science Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture, and the Board of Grain Commissioners, with assistance from the Agricultural Supplies Board, evolved a co-operative program to avoid losses from insect depredation, particularly of grains and other food products being shipped overseas.

The part in this war service assigned to the Plant Protection Division consists in the inspection of premises, such as warehouses, elevators, mills, and seed houses in which grain, cereals, flour, seed or similar commodities are stored. The Division is responsible for the inspection of boats loading grain for winter storage at the head of the Great Lakes; also for the inspection of boats at seaboard ports, in co-operation with the British Ministry of Foods, before cargoes of grain, cereals, or other stored products are loaded. At the same time, the Division is undertaking an intensive study, in co-operation with the Division of Entomology, of insect outbreaks in dead storage grain at ports on the Great Lakes and at seaboard, and the inspection of fruit and vegetables at processing plants.

As a result, appropriate action has been taken in all cases towards controlling insect infestations and instigating effective clean-ups in the sanitary conditions of storage premises and carriers. Divisional officers are co-operating with the Board of Grain Commissioners and Department of Trade and Commerce in the examination of siftings taken by their inspectors from export shipments of grain. In co-operation with the Division of Entomology and the Division of Fruit and Vegetable Products, the Division of Plant Protection maintains a close inspection of evaporated and dehydrated stock in the various factories and warehouses, with particular attention to sanitary conditions in handling and processing the products.

In addition to this war work, the Division co-operates in the seasonal fields projects conducted each year in various parts of Canada for the searching out and suppressing the major destructive insect pests, including the Japanese beetle, against which a special campaign is receiving close attention. Meanwhile the Division performs its normal functions in the enforcement of the regulations under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act—in itself an undertaking of considerable magnitude which entails the inspection of plants for propagation both entering or leaving Canada, and the granting or refusal of entry or export.

Post-War Planning

Industry Should Be Able To Provide Plenty Of Work

In all the years of war we have never countenanced the suggestion of ultimate military defeat, yet there seems to be growing up in Canada an attitude of defeatism regarding the problems of peace. This attitude is represented by the suggestion that our only hope of maintaining employment in the days to come is by continued deficit spending; that is, government spending on work which is all outgo and which gives no promise of future revenue. If those who think this would urge only that some deficit spending might be necessary to tide us over the reconstruction days, most people would agree with them. But these timorous prophets see no end to the need of such spending. Is there any future worthy of our hopes where work's main object is the passive one of merely keeping people employed?

The advocates of loss spending insist that there is no other answer. They urge that in more peaceful days we set 3,000,000 persons as the total of our employables, and that we were reasonably well satisfied if no more than one sixth of them were unemployed. Now they tell us that, with 2,000,000 still engaged in agriculture, another 1,000,000 or more in war industry, and some 750,000 in full-time jobs in the war services, there are 1,000,000 new workers for whom we must provide employment. They urge that the task is beyond the capabilities of industries that are facing another insurmountable problem—that of replacing war orders with an equivalent demand for peace-time goods.

But are these facts and arguments as cogent as their advocates believe? War dislocates many natural processes of life, but it does not change them. It is doubtful, for instance, if many of the women now employed in industry will continue to accept it as their natural vocation when the vocation of a home is offered them. So part of our surplus of workers disappears.

As for the ability of established enterprise to adjust itself to the ways of peace as it did to the ways of war, who can speak with certainty? But surely the same courage and audacity and vision that accomplished the one might as easily accomplish the other. It is at least as plausible a hope as any offered by the makeshift of government-made jobs. A half a world has been destroyed. A half a world will be crying for almost anything that anyone can supply. There are new and dynamic forces at work—in the old lands of China and India and the islands of the sea. Somebody has to supply a large proportion of the peoples of the world with their necessities. Someone always has. In the last generation, standing high among the suppliers were Germany and Japan. It will be years before these two brigands are ready to bid again for world trade. But Canada can bid for it, and what nation is in a better position to do so? Canada, with a wider range of raw materials than exists anywhere else in the world; Canada, with her strategic geographic position, her new technical expertness and her expanded knowledge of mass production.

It may be true that such dreams need money which industry unassisted will not be able to provide immediately. But if we have been able to provide billions in credits with which outside countries could purchase from us the necessities of war, is there any logical reason why similar credits might not be made to establish an initial market for the commodities of peace, so that enterprise may have its chance? We may be wrong, of course, but we would rather be wrong with the people who are struggling to be captains of their own destiny than be right with the timid souls who are waiting for the government to send its earthly ravens to feed them.—From Liberty Magazine.

VERSATILE TROOPS

When men and women join the British forces they are taught not only how to handle their particular weapons, how to drive a tank or pilot a plane, repair a balloon or man a boat. They can also learn a trade or profession while they train to fight.

JUST ABOUT FINISHED

Marshal Petain ordered Frenchmen to obey all orders of the Germans and to coo-perate with them against the Allied invaders, an order which must forever remove the name of the aged marshal from the French hall of fame.

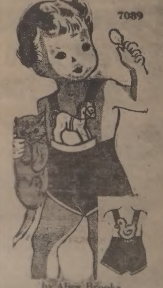
A Woman Sniper

Was Captured In Normandy And Sent To England

A woman sniper who shot at American soldiers has been captured and brought to England, it was announced.

She was taken at Ste. Mere-Eglise on the Normandy peninsula. She said she was 29 years old, of Polish nationality, and had been cooking for the Germans. A special guard was assigned to guard her with orders to be "very wary of this prisoner."

This Week's Needlework



by Alice Brooks

For sunning sister and brother nothing could surpass these sun-suits—hobby-horse for brother, duck for sister. Cost little to make.

Tots' favorites. Pattern 7089 contains a transfer pattern of 2 bibs; necessary pattern pieces for sizes 1, 2, 3 or 4 (all in one pattern).

To obtain this pattern send twenty cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Avenue E., Winnipeg, Man. Be sure to write plainly your Name, Address and Pattern Number. "Because of the slowness of the mails delivery of our patterns may take a few days longer than usual."

TEST TUBE SUGAR

At too high a cost to make it commercially practicable scientists have succeeded in producing synthetic sugar. It proves, at the very least, that human beings are as smart as sugar beets. 2574

YOUR BREAD IS EASY TO TAKE!
WITH ROYAL YEAST IT'S EASY TO MAKE
ROYAL YEAST CAKES
MAKE PERFECT BREAD
Made in Canada
Only 2¢ a day ensures against baking failures!
WRAPPED AIRTIGHT FOR DEPENDABLE STRENGTH

OUR COMPLETE SHORT STORY—

The Honor Of Yee Shan Yee

By RALPH ZANCHI

McClure Newspaper Syndicate

Yee Shan Yee placed the package beneath the counter. With a few deft strokes of the brush he marked the ticket.

"Fo' Fliday, can do." His seamed yellow face wrinkled in a smile. But the skin over his cheeks felt as stiff as plaster and his heart was heavy. Surely the white man must see the treachery of that smile.

But Stephen Holiday merely pocketed the laundry check and walked out. This, too, hurt. For fifteen years ever since Stephen, a young law student, had first brought Yee his laundry, he had always stopped to chat with the old man. But now there was going to be an election and Stephen would become District Attorney. He still brought the laundry; but he no longer talked.

Yee returned to his work, his thoughts racing back and forth as rapidly as the steaming iron he plied, when the doorbell tinkled, announcing another customer

Yee viewed the lady with genuine pleasure. She was slender with frank gray eyes and an easy, friendly manner. He had approved of her from the start.

"H'lo, Missy Alice." He counted out her change. "You an' Mist' Stephen mally soon?" Again he forced himself to smile. He had been very happy when his two favorites had told him they were engaged, and had promised them a wedding present. The gift, a beautiful ox-blood bowl a half-thousand years old, was his most cherished possession.

"Oh, yes, I'm so worried," Alice sighed. "The crooked politicians are out to get Stephen. And the closer it is to election the worse their lies are. Steve's behaving like a perfect idiot. He won't marry me until he's cleared himself. A certain gambler is supposed to have given him five thousand dollars, and . . ."

Five thousand dollars! Yee trembled like a willow in a winter wind. "G'bye, Missy Alice," he said hurriedly. "Velly busy today."

For the first time in his life Yee closed and locked the door of his laundry in the middle of the day. He retired to the back room where he sat long, his twisted face revealing his inward struggle. Finally he rose and took from a closet his old felt hat and an equally ancient coat. In his pocket he put a document adorned with a large seal. Letting himself out the back door he walked toward the heart of the city, a region he seldom visited.

Calm was in his heart. There would be no more days of shame, no more nights of anguish. For Yee Shan Yee, a man who had been honorable, and lost his honor, was about to regain it.

It had happened a month before. Stephen had brought a package of laundry. The day was hot and he carried his coat under his arm. As he went out a small envelope fell from the coat to the floor. Yee called to him, but Stephen was already boarding a bus.

Yee had examined the envelope—it contained ten crisp new five-hundred-dollar bills!

Yee's first impulse had been to take the money to Stephen. He had worked hard all his life and was honest to the core. He had never cheated anyone out of a copper cash in China nor a copper cent in America. But an idea overpowered him.

Stephen was prosperous. The loss of this money would not hurt him much. But in Yee's homeland, where starving millions were fighting desperately for their country, five thousand dollars would accomplish miracles. Yee had sent the savings of twenty years to buy rice for the foodless. He had even sold the cheap phonograph on which he liked to play "The Peach that Bloomed by the Bubbling Well", to remind him of his boyhood in Kwantung Province. And the few dollars it brought were on their way to China, also.

Five thousand dollars! He was unable to resist. That evening he mailed it to an address in San Francisco. It was only when he read the receipt thanking him for his sacrifices that he realized he had dishonored himself and—far worse—his country.

Yee Shan Yee did not spare himself now. He told Stephen the facts unemotionally, asked for no pity. "I am a thief," he said sadly. "But I tly makee fix."

He handed Stephen the document he had brought. It was a life insurance policy for five thousand dollars.

"Fo' you. My family in China all dead. Killed by bombs. Tonight I go to my people. Tomollow you get five thousan' dolla'."

"But, Yee, you old mummy," Stephen said, "you've saved my name! That five thousand dollars was marked money that someone slipped in my pocket to frame me. If it had been found when they searched my house, I'd have been ruined. Since you've told me the date you found it I know who put it there. The only man who had a chance that day was Tim Donovan. Now I know he's the brains behind the gambling ring I'm fighting!"

Yee Shan Yee did not understand all this. But he knew that somehow he had taken dishonorable money and made it honorable. As he shuffled back to his laundry his wrinkled face beamed with a blissful smile. He must buy a suitable wrapper for the ox-blood bowl. For Stephen had said when they parted:

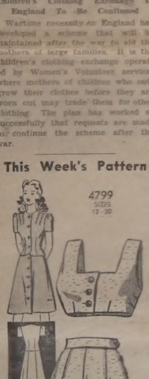
"Now remember, Yee Shan Yee. As the guest of honor it's your duty to arrive early for the wedding."

Has Proved Success

Children's Clothing Exchange In England To Be Continued

Wartime necessity in England has developed a scheme that will be maintained after the war to aid the mothers of large families. It is the children's clothing exchange operated by Women's Volunteer services where mothers of children who outgrow their clothes before they are worn out may trade them for other clothing. The plan has worked so successfully that requests are made to continue the scheme after the war.

This Week's Pattern



By ANNE ADAMS

As simple to sew as it is fun to sun in, Pattern 4799 makes a dashing playsuit. You'll want the trim jacket and button-front skirt, too.

Pattern 4799 comes in misses' sizes: 12, 14, 16 18 and 20. Size 16 takes 1⅞ yds. 35-inch material for the brief top of playsuit and shorts.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send orders to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man. "Because of the slowness of the mails delivery of our patterns may take a few days longer than usual."

MOST OBLIGING

Kenneth Sullivan, 17, and Paul Morris, 16, of Winter Park, Florida, went fishing in a tiny home-made boat barely big enough to hold the two of them. Morris hooked an 11-pound bass but discovered there wasn't room in the boat for him, Sullivan and the fish. Sullivan obligingly jumped overboard and swam ashore while Morris brought the bass back in the boat.

With a population of more than 6,100,000, Portugal has only about 5,000 radios.

Missouri has 4,000 postmen, and all but eight of these were bitten by dogs during 1942.

About Charcoal

Has Many Uses, According To Reports Made By Scientists

Charcoal is a potent shield against poison gas, according to recent statements made by scientists. An essential part of every respirator is the filter filled with specially-prepared charcoal.

Charcoal helps to control and raise the temperature of furnaces used in many of the processes in the development of armored steel. Six hundred years ago when Roger Bacon, the famous scientist made gunpowder, it was charcoal—mixed with saltpeter and sulphur that he used. Explosives are now being produced that makes the force of gunpowder seem like a twenty-fourth of May firecracker. Nevertheless, charcoal is still used in many explosives.

The nature of charcoal varies according to the wood from which it is made. Hard woods such as oak, ash, or chestnut make the type most in demand today, but softer woods such as willow, produce charcoal that is used by the optical industry in Britain for polishing jobs.

The charcoal burners of Britain cut their own timber from the branches of trees and lay it on a circular hearth they have cleared in the forest. In the centre there is an upright pole, afterwards removed, which leaves space for a natural chimney as the wood pile is built up in a conical form to a height of about 10 feet. When the layers of wood have been placed in this manner, the whole pile is covered with earth and ashes from a previous hearth so that when the wood is set on fire there is only a limited supply of air to help it burn.

When the charcoal burner has finished his work, and taken the charcoal to market it has to be prepared for the buyer by grading it into sizes from lumps of about two inches to dust that will pass through screens of 120 holes to an inch.

The dust, made into bricks, is used in Britain's hospitals in portable enclosed stoves so that food is delivered hot to patients. Such is the versatility of charcoal in wartime service!

Job Is Dangerous

Modern War Correspondent Takes Same Risk As Soldier

Dave Boone, in the New York Sun, describes the modern war correspondent like this:

What a difference there is between a war correspondent in this war and in the old days. Now he gets into more tough spots than most of the soldiers got into in the early wars.

When you spoke of a war correspondent years ago you thought of a carefully groomed, highly polished, glamor gent with a tent pretty well behind the front who was a reasonably safe insurance risk.

Today he's just another target for everything that's being thrown. He's a Commando with a typewriter, a Ranger with pad and pencil. He gets everything a 1-A gets, except kitchen police.

The modern war correspondents are no glamor boys with cozy jobs. They're rough-and-tumble, hard-boiled two-fisted fellows who get so hard that bullets bounce off their hides.

They're the kind of writing men who can think in a shellhole, write in a mine field, punctuate up to their necks in debris and wash up in liquid fire—a great, colorful, heroic gang of real men.

SAFETY MEASURE

The house of lords has a red-bordered carpet marking the limits where a member may stand when addressing the gathering, and it is believed the carpet was set in the days when men carried swords, so that a safe distance would be allowed in case of altercations.

One-third of the area of the United States is owned by the government.

Camera-Tank Driver

—Canadian Army Overseas Photo.

Trooper L. M. Kirkwood, Viscount, Sask., driver of the tank used by cameramen of the Canadian Army film unit on the Italian front. The camera is attached on the barrel of a 75mm gun on the tank.

Fitted In All Right

One Of Hitler's Birthday Programs Had An Unexpected Comment

One of the Hitler birthday programs broadcast from Germany was punctuated by what seemed like a ribald comment. A Luftwaffe spokesman was describing in exalted terms his meeting with Hitler, when the station announcer had to cut in with a warning of the approach of Allied aircraft. The broadcaster went on with his talk but, whether by accident or design, a studio operator set the interval signal going. This happened, unfortunately, to be a cuckoo's call. An impression of the resulting broadcast effect was later sent out by the BBC in its Overseas Service. It was something like this: "Those who have had the great fortune to speak personally with the greatest leader of German history"—cuckoo, cuckoo—"know him"—cuckoo—" . . . "owing to the approach of enemy aircraft we are now closing down."

Looking To Future

Australian Prime Minister Made Study Of Supplies For Troops

Questions of supplying the augmented Allied force which will concentrate on the Pacific after the end of the war in Europe, were taken up at Ottawa and in London by Prime Minister John Curtin, it was disclosed by Supply Minister J. A. Beasley of Australia.

Looking to the day when there would be a concentration of other Allied forces in the Pacific, including Canadian, he said Mr. Curtin had discussed the situation with United Kingdom and Canadian officials on his recent world tour.

Mr. Beasley said Australia was not only able to supply food and clothing to its own troops and 95 per cent. of the American forces engaged in that theatre, but was able to keep a constant supply of meat, cheese and butter flowing to the United Kingdom. When the war in Europe was ended this surplus flow to Britain might be diverted to support the troops who would be fighting in the Pacific.

Visual Education

Four New Films On Canada For The Schools

Four new films about Canada, produced by the Erpi film company, have been added to the audio-visual aids library and will be available to Saskatchewan schools at the beginning of the fall term, officials of the department of education announced recently. The films deal with the four different sections of Canada under the titles, "Pacific Province", "Prairie Provinces", "Industrial Canada", and "Maritime Provinces". The films give a "bird's eye view" of the relative importance of various Canadian industries.

In addition to the Erpi films, several new films from the National Film Board of Canada have been placed in the audio-visual aids library. They include films dealing with the Niagara Peninsula, Prince Edward Island, uses of glass in the modern world, forestry, co-operation and the life of the North American Indians.

Insect Strategy

It is a wise wartime gardener who knows a thing or three about fighting the insect diseases that attack his garden. The best way is literally to nip them in the bud. In the picture above, a gardener is illustrating one of the best ways to combat wartime garden pests. He is dusting insect powder on his plants in their early stages of growth. Gets the insects at their early stage too!—National Film Board photograph.

Praises British Courage

U.S. Newspaper Man Calls Their War Effort Marvelous

Roelif Loveland in Cleveland Plain Dealer says: The wonder of it is not that Britain may possibly be looked upon with a critical eye in a few minor matters, but that Britain has done as well as she has. When you see the remains of the viciousness of the German blitzkrieg on this country you wonder how British industry ever kept going at all, and you do not compare unfavorably British output with American output. You simply marvel that through those awful days the British managed, by sheer dogged persistence and courage, to turn out the tools of war.

The other day I was riding in a train through the countryside, and an Englishman was talking about how, through decentralization, they had been able to keep their plants going.

"Look," he said, and pointed out the window.

There, beautifully camouflaged, was a plant which assembled fighting craft. It was just one of many units of the same concern.

"If the Jerries get this the others will still be turning out the stuff," he said. "They can't possibly get them all at once. To be sure, your production lines in the States turn them out more rapidly, but it might be said that there is less probability of being bombed.

"No, when the story of this war is finally written I have the feeling the British industry shall be found to have lived up to what was expected of it. I think we shall not have to hang our heads in shame."

Other thoughts came to mind. English food, for eample. And the wonder of it is not that many people prefer American food, but that after years of war the food in Britain is as good as it is.

The sausage definitely is not what it used to be before the war. In fact the British themselves have a joke about their war sausages, which goes like this: There are three kinds of bread in England, white bread, brown bread and sausage.

The Housefly

Is One Of The Greatest Enemies Of Public Health

The common housefly is one of the greatest enemies of public health. It is well-known that dysentery, infantile diarrhea, typhoid, and tuberculosis have been carried by flies and it has been demonstrated that flies may be the possible spreaders of infantile paralysis. They breed in filth, they feed on filth, and pass directly from the foulest of filth to human food, carrying bacteria and particles of decomposing matter on their hairy bodies and sticky feet and mouths. Yet they are tolerated in some homes and in some shops offering human food and fruit for sale.

The most effective method of combating the housefly is to destroy its breeding places. This is best done through community action involving the proper care and disposal of manure, garbage and other waste materials. A leaflet outlining the methods to employ may be obtained free of charge from the Publicity and Extension Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. It is especially important to protect foodstuffs from contamination by flies. Doors and windows should be properly screened and flies that invade the home in spite of this should be promptly killed.

INDIAN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

The Indian Army Medical Corps, which now has 300 major field units, has attached an Army Nursing Service. Women doctors and nurses, as well as men, are eligible for service wherever Indian units are in action. Many new medical schools have been opened.

Buy War Savings Stamps regularly.

Fought Germans To Stand Still

—Canadian Army Overseas Photos.

These are the types of Canadian paratroopers who fought the Nazi to a stand still and helped pave the way to successful Allied operations on D-Day. At the left, one of them goes "overboard" as the camera snaps a picture at a 500th-of-a-second. In the centre is Lieut. R. C. Hilborn, getting his harness checked by Major, the Hon. R. Fraser, before he takes off for a jump. Pte. L. Mar, the only Chinese paratrooper with the Canadian Forces, is shown at the right, proudly wearing the famous wings of his corps. These pictures were taken in England as the Canadian paratroopers put finishing touches to their training.

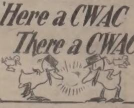
YOU WOMEN WHO SUFFER FROM
HOT FLASHES
If you suffer from hot flashes, weak, nervous irritable feelings, are a bit blue at times—due to the functional "middle-age" period peculiar to women—try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to relieve such symptoms. *It helps nature!* Follow label directions. Worth trying!
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

They Learn Fast

Boys Ask Rescued Airmen If They Had Any Chewing Gum

A few days ago, after a rather hectic flight over enemy territory, the crew of a Fortress had to leave their aircraft in the "drink". They made their way ashore in their dinghy, which was far from being a pleasant operation.

As they walked on to the promenade at a South Coast town they were besieged by a host of youngsters who, crowding round, asked the somewhat tired airmen, "Have you any chewing gum, mister?"—Brighton Evening Argus.



EMBARRASSING MOMENTS—

The sergeant gardener at Currie Barracks in Calgary was hosing the lilacs bushes outside of the officer's quarters recently. Playfully, he threatened to "drown" the next CWAC who dared to appear in the doorway. The threat was hardly off his lips when a khaki skirt appeared on the steps. As good as his word, the sergeant turned his hose with full vent on the offender. His consternation knew no bounds when he suddenly noticed a crown on the soaked epaulet of the CWAC and recognized Major Doris Weston, Officer Commanding 113 Depot Company. He apologized profusely. "Oh, that's all right," the O.C. replied brightly, "I would've done the same thing myself."

* * * * *

G. I. BID—

Proof that a soldier is really on duty 24 hours a day was furnished recently by Capt. Patricia Hamel, Officer Commanding a C.W.A.C. unit in Regina, Sask. In the midst of an engrossing bridge game, the officer pondered over her cards, drummed on the table, and finally got ready to bid. "One corporal," she said.

* * * * *

Personality

"Miss you," is the theme song of Corporal Dorothy Sage of Saskatoon, Sask., and the object of her affection is a mobile recruiting unit, the "Victory Entertainers". As C.W.A.C. recruiting N.C.O. she travelled through the province with the soldiers, gradually adding the duties of "chief cook and bottle-washer" to her own work. Now the troupe is disbanded. Its members have laid aside their musical instruments for the weapons of war. "Who'll darn their socks and sew their buttons?" Dorothy asks mournfully, doubtful that the sergeant major will be a mother to the boys.

* * * * *

SPORT—

A good athlete doesn't need to pick her spot or sport as the case may be. L-Cpl. Margaret Young of Kelwood, Man., gave support to this theory at a recent sports program at Fort Garry, Man. Showing all-round ability, Margaret won the 75 yard dash, the high jump, ball throw and running broad jump. To top it all, she aided her team in winning the 60 yard shuttle race.

* * * * *

JAMAICA CWACS—

"Friends and pals forever," sums it up for Beverly Moyston and Everill Jones, who left their homes in Jamaica, last January to enlist in the C.W.A.C. Inseparable in school and in business they saved and planned together until they were ready for the 3,000-mile trip to Toronto, Ont. The girls graduated from high school together and were both employed as stenographers for the Jamaican government prior to their enlistment. They both plan post war study in a Canadian university before returning to Jamaica. Medical social work is the main interest of Pte. Moyston while Pte. Jones is hoping for a course in business law.

COMPENSATION OF NATURE

"Nature," explained the lecturer, "always tries to make compensation. For instance, if a man loses an eye, the sight of the other becomes stronger, and if he goes deaf in one ear the hearing of the other becomes acuter, and so on."

"Sure!" said Pat, to his neighbor, "an oi believe he's right, for oi've noticed that when a man has a short leg the other is always longer."

Mace is a spice found in the filament between the two hard shells of a nutmeg kernel.

Sharks once swam in a sea where cattle now graze in the central plain of North America.

Jeeps equipped with light blades are serving as snow plows in the Canadian army.

2574

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Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

Rev. T. TAYLOR, Minister.

Sunday School	11.00 a.m.
Service of Worship ..	7.30 p.m.
And on Alternate Sundays:	
Craigmyle	11.00 a.m.
Hand Hills	2.00 p.m.
Michichi	2.15 p.m.

Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Sunday School

In the old school building every Sunday at 11 a.m.

Supt., Mr. N. J. McEwen.
Everybody welcome

Local Grain Prices.

(By I. J. Olson, Alberta Pool Elevators)

Wednesday, July 5, 1944.

Oats—	
2 c.w.	.49½
Ex. 3 c.w.	.49½
3 c.w.	.49½
Ex. 1 feed	.49½
1 feed	.49½
2 feed	.48½
3 feed	.47½
Barley—	
No. 2 c.w. 6 row	.63¾
No. 3 c.w 6 row	.63¾
1 feed	.63¾
2 feed	.63¾
3 feed	.62¾
Rye—	
2 c.w.	.93¾
3 c.w.	.89¾
4 c.w.	.83¼

Dominion Wheat Board Prices

No. 1 Northern	1.08
No. 2 Northern	1.05
No. 3 Northern	1.03
No. 4 Northern	.98
No. 5 Wheat	.93
No. 6 Wheat	.89
Feed Wheat	.87

NOTICE

I am authorized to receive donations for the Bible Society. Should reader be led to contribute, the gift will gladly be forwarded to office of the Society in Calgary.

27 4p JAMES BELL.

The Delia Times
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS
Jos. McKibbon,..Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $2.00 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1944

FAMILY ALLOWANCES TO START JULY, 1945

Datails of the biggest social measure in Canada's history, family allowances based on the number of children under 16, have been presented to Parliament. Starting July 1st, 1945, payment will be made in respect to 3,450,000 under 16 years of age. The outlay will be about $200,000,000 a year and every cent of this will add to the purchasing power of low-income groups, enabling them to buy goods and produce made or produced in Canada.

Cheques will go to the parent who supports the children. In the case of men overseas the cheques will go to their wives at home. The scale is: $5 a month for a child under 6; $6 a month for a child between 6 and 10; $7 a month for a child between 10 and 13, and $8 a month for a child between 13 and 16. Where there is a large family the rates will be lower by $1 a month for the fifth child; by $2 a month for the 6th and 7th children, and by $3 a month for the 8th and any additional children. Thus payments will run from $5 a month to $40, and are expected to average about $6.25 a month per child.

It is believed this is one of the largest postwar prosperity measures ever attempted. Not only will it enable low income families to improve their standard of living and clothe and feed their children better, but the added demand for articles and food will stimulate sales from farms and factories throughout the Dominion.

THE FORGOTTEN FACTOR

A recent event in Washington, D.C., will play a big part in answering a question that is coming up in the minds of many. As we watch the tremendous mobilization of men and material for a successful invasion, we cannot help asking ourselves: "Can we, at home, match this with a similar all-out mobilization of our moral and spiritual resources for total victory?" A permanent peace and a new world depend on our answering "Yes" to this question, and it is the kind of courageous leadership that was given recently in Washington that will tip the scales in the right way.

The event in question was a special performance of "The Forgotten Factor," the Moral Re-Armament drama for national teamwork, and it was given to an audience, which a New York Times report stated, included "Cabinet members, members of Congress, high Army and Navy officials and leaders in industry and labour." Serving on the committee of invitation with Senator Truman and Congressman Wadsworth were: General John J. Pershing; Admiral William D. Leahy; William Green, President of the A.F.L.; Philip Murray, President of the C.I.O.; Fredrick C. Crawford, Chairman of the Board of the National Association of Manufacturers; W. Linn Hemingway, 1943 President of the American Bankers' Association; Rear Admiral Richard Byrd, and others.

According to the New York Times report many messages were received by the Chairmen. These included one from the Australian Prime Minister, John Curtin, then in London attending the Empire Prime Ministers' Conference; from Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour in Ottawa; and one from General Pershing, which said: "This is a war of ideas. It is a battle of faiths. It can be won and peace made lasting only if what we believe in is strong enough to win. There is a spiritual emotion which underlies all true patriotism, and good citizenship itself is dependent upon the high sense of moral obligation of the people. The fight to make our national faith prevail—in ourselves, our home, our country—is the fight in which every American must take part."

"The Forgotten Factor" proved more than entertainment for the distinguished audience for what they saw was a tried and proven working answer for the industrial and other conflicts of today. It showed how the ordinary person, by applying absolute moral standards in whatever situation he found himself, could help to mobilize those moral and spiritual resources in the country. This, the audience realized, was the forgotten factor.

After the performance Admiral Byrd, of Antarctic fame, spoke from his box and he must have expressed the sentiments of many there when he concluded his remarks by saying, "The forgotten factor may well be the deciding factor."

—Pull Together Canada Press Service.

Local and District

Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Macmillan spent the week end in Calgary.

* * *

Cpl. Bill Nicholl, of the Veterans' Guard, is home on a two weeks' furlough.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Olson and Shirley spent the week end with relatives at Morrin.

* * *

Flight-Sgt. L. Golds, of the R.C.A.F., was home on furlough over the week end.

* * *

Pte. Carl Bund spent the week end with his parents on the farm in the Hand Hills.

* * *

Miss Lillian Horsky spent the week end at her home on the farm with her father.

* * *

Miss Ruth Cook, of Calgary, was the guest of Miss Valerie Larder during the week end.

* * *

Pte. Len. McFarlane spent the holiday furlough at his home on the farm north of Delia.

Gunner Bill Piffer is now on a 13 days' furlough at the home of his parents here in Delia.

* * *

Weddings and other items of interest are being held over until next week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. John Kary and family left Saturday morning by car to spend the week end holidaying in Calgary.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Morganson and family, Mrs. Charlie Scott and Luella Scott, were spending the week end holiday as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Scott.

* * *

Delbert Coffin, of the Royal Canadian Engineers, is visiting his brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Sherburne Coffin, while on a fortnight's furlough.

* * *

Lac. Andrew Dmytruk, and Lac. Lindsay Dawson, of the R C.A.F., were here on week end furlough at the home of the former's parents.

* * *

George Lowe left by bus last Thursday to spend a vacation in Calgary and Tilley, as guest of his son George, and Mr. and Mrs. Art. Chase.

* * *

Mrs. W. Hubbard left by bus last week to spend a month's holiday in Calgary and points west, and also to take in the Calgary Stampede.

* * *

James Wilson, who had been confined to bed during the past week owing to an accident with one of his horses, is now able to get around again.

* * *

Messrs. J. C. and W. B. Ross, of Craigmyle (formerly of Edmonton), were visitors in Delia on Tuesday, looking over the district with a view to purchasing farm lands.

* * *

Mrs. J. J. Young, of Forestlawn, who has been visiting here with her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. O. Young, had to return home by bus last Thursday on account of illness of her husband.

* * *

A heavy rain fell during the week end, commencing about 11 p.m. Saturday night and lasting till around 8 a.m. Sunday morning, when 1½ inches of rain was reported. Another heavy rain occurred from early Thursday.

RADIO

The following are among the highlights of programs to be heard over CBC stations on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, July 6th, 7th 8th and 9th. All times mentioned are Mountain Daylight Time.

THURSDAY, JULY 6

6:30 p.m.	The Aldrich Family.
7:00 "	Bing Crosby Music Hall.
7:30 "	Two-Piano Team.
8:00 "	CBC National News.
8:30 "	CBR Pops Orchestra.
9 00 "	Drama.
9:30 "	To be announced.
10:00 "	BBC News Reel.
10:15 "	London Letter.
11:00 "	CBC News and News Commentary.

FRIDAY, JULY 7

6:00 p.m.	The Victory Parade.
6:30 "	Drama.
7:00 "	Waltz Time.
7:30 "	Summer Concert.
8:00 ,,	CBC National News.
8:30 ,,	Eventide
9:00 "	Soliloquy.
9:30 "	Music from the Pacific.
10:00 "	BBC News Reel.
10:15 "	World Affairs.
11:00 "	CBC News and News Commentary.
11:15 "	CBC News Round-Up.

SATURDAY, JULY 8

6:00 p.m.	Ici L'On Chante.
6:30 "	Musical Program.
7:00 "	Concert Sketches.
7:30 "	Styled for Swing.
8:00 "	CBC National News.
8:30 "	Dance Orchestra.
9:00 "	Dances of the Nations.
9:30 "	United Services Centre Show.
10:30 "	The Three Suns Trio.
11:00 "	CBC News.

SUNDAY, JULY 9

6:00 p.m.	Gracie Fields.
6:30 "	Week-End Review.
7:00 "	Summer Theatre.
7:30 "	Album of Familiar Music.
8:00 "	CBC National News.
8:30 "	Songs of Empire.
9:00 "	The Choristers.
10:30 "	Vesper Hour.
11:00 "	CBC News.

Honor Roll

List of Those Enlisted In The Armed Forces From This District

Allen, Maj. R. F.
Almond, Jas.
Almond, Peter
Almond, Caroline Ann
Bertsch, R.
Bertsch, W.
Bertsch, Rubin
Billings. Geo.
Billings, Arnold
Burgess, J.
Brunner, H.
Battle, J.
Battle, Robt.
Battle, Lester
Burke, Norman
Berg, Matt.
Berg, Doug.
Ball, Harry
Berg, Robt.
Bender, H.
Blair, John
Billings, Albert
Curtis, Wm. (sen.)
Curtis, Joe
Curtis, Billy
Cave, J.
Cook, Gordon L.
Church, W. A.
Chase, George
Digiano, L.
Dack, David
Dack, Phillip
Dmytruk, Mike
Dmytruk, Andrew
Dmytruk, Alex.
Dechenne, R. K.
Dodds, Nicholas
Elliott, Dorothy
Elliott, J. A.
Edmonson, Bert.
Edwards, Basil
Edwards, Allan
Edwards, Harris
Edgley, Gordon
Fulton, Isabell
Farquharson, Geo.
Farquharson, R. H.
Friedley. Wm.
Friedley, H.
Friedley, R.
Friedley, Elmer M.
Foye, Gordon E.
Fletcher, L.
Fletcher, H.
Fletcher, Russel
Ferris, Jack
Fitzsimmons, Norman A.
Ganong, Keir.
Grant, Tom
Galer, Nick
Gordon, Arthur R.
Godwin, Mrs. A.
Gibson, Bob
Hubbard, L.
Hubbard, Jim
Hamilton, C.
Hamilton, M.
Hoy, T. C.
Humphrey, T.
Hudgeon, P.
Harsch, Fred
Harsch, Rudolph
Hall, Wm.
Hartman, John
Harrison, Vivian
Harrison, Jean
Hewson, John Cecil
Imler, G.
Joberg, Ellis
Jamieson, Pete
King, N.
Kempf, K.
Killian, Bill
Limpert, J. B.
Lefley, J.
Lefley, Art.
Larder, C. (missing)
Lindsay, W.
Lane, Ross
Lane, Bette
Long, Sidney
Long, Reta
Long, Edna May
Martin, Jimmy
Morrison, Billy
Morrison, Mary
Morrison, Fred
Morrison, Doug.
Morrison, M. M.
Mittlestead, M.
Mossop, Wm.
Mortimer, L.
Marshall, A.
Marshall, N. J.
Marshall, Fred.
Marshall, T. A.
Miles, Herb.
Miles, Harold
McMurchie, J.
McLaren, Alex.
McCully, Jack B.
Mittlestead, N.
McKee, S. W.
McAuliffe, Tom
MacMillan, Harry
MacMillan, Bobbie
Macpherson, K. R.
Moore, Byron G.
Moore, Frank C.
Moore, Ronald A.
McConnell, John
McFarlane, Don.
McFarlane, Leonard
McNair, Donald
Newman, W.
Naffin, Alex.
Nicholl, Wm.
Nimmo, Johnny
Nimmo, Kathleen F.
Okie, F.
O'Hara, Joe
Porter, F.
Porter, E.
Porter, J.
Pierce, Ben (Sr.)
Pierce, Tom
Peterson, Van
Pullar, Stewart
Pearson, Doris
Paynter, Gwendolyne G.
Peterson, James
Peterson, Olaf
Piffer, Homar
Piffer, Earl
Pearson, Ernest H.
Rieger, Henry
Rieger, William
Reid, Emerson
Ripper, Laurie
Ripper, Frank
Ripper, Rosemary
Ross, G.
Reib, Gilbert
Rosine, Kenneth James
Simpson, Allan
Simpson, Jimmy
Sprouse, K.
Sprouse, Robert
Smith, G.
Smith, Geo.
Smith, Jas.
Skeets, S.
Skeets, Lionel
Sinclair, R.
Staples, L. D.
Swainson, Carl
Stoness, R.
Snyder, Lorne
Saluke, L. Sam
Sloan, Melvin
Sidle, Jas. Albert
Taylor, M.
Taylor, Lester
Taylor, Russell
Thompson, W.
Thompson, Cecil
Tario, J. D.
Tiffin, Robt. L.
Todd, Edmund
Tillotson, Eunice
Tillotson, L. M.
Tillotson, J. R.
Venus, Arnold
Venus, Art
Watson, Frank
Wallace, R. J.
Wallace, Oliver D.

N.B.—Please send us in the name of any soldier omitted from above list.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

(Issued June, 1944)

Registrations of Births, Deaths and Marriages, April, 1944

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues today the number of registrations of births, deaths and marriages during the month of April, 1944, in the cities, towns and villages of Canada having a population of 10,000 and over.

This report is compiled from information submitted to the Bureau through the courtesy of the Provincial Divisions of Vital Statistics and the local registrars, and provides the current figures as an index of the incidence of births, deaths and marriages throughout the Dominion of Canada. It is nothing more than a count of the registrations filed during the month.

Births registered in these cities, towns and villages in April numbered 11,370, deaths 4,976, and marriages 3,925, as compared with 11,440 births, 5,074 deaths and 3,956 marriages in April last year, showing decreases of 1 per cent. in births, 2 per cent. in deaths and 1 per cent. in marriages.

British Millers Given Increase

British millers have been granted a slight increase in the use of imported flour in the National Loaf, the percentage now being 12½ compared with 10 per cent previously.

ONE MAN'S INCOME IS ANOTHER MAN'S OUTGO...

IF rising prices and costs were allowed to keep pushing each other up, inflation would be unavoidable. That's what inflation is—a panic rise in prices—with money losing its value and confusion everywhere. To prevent inflation, a ceiling has been set on prices and profits,—wages and salaries have been controlled.

If one person demands higher prices—another higher profits—another a higher wage or salary—soon everybody would be making the same demands—demands on everyone else.

Then costs of production could not be controlled.

The ceiling could no longer be held.

Living costs would go up—
OUTgo
INcome
OUTgo
and INcome
begin their frantic rise.

SO WE WANT MORE TOO!

ECONOMIC STABILITY IS NECESSARY TO MEET THE PRESENT PROBLEMS OF WAR AND TO PROVIDE A BASIS FOR PEACE

LISTEN TO "IN THE SPOTLIGHT" RADIO PROGRAMME
EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT 7.30 p.m., E.D.T.

This is one of a series being issued by the Government of Canada to emphasize the importance of preventing further increases in the cost of living now and deflation later.